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TITLE	[The Future Of The City As A Community: Vigo County Public Library Staff Institute (13th, Terre Haute, Indiana, June 4, 1971).]
INSTITUTION	Vigo County Public Library, Terre Haute, Ind.
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IDENTIFIERS	Indiana, Library Role, Terre Haute

ABSTRACT

The topic of the all day institute was: What planning is going on that will work for a revitalized Terre Haute and Vigo County? The goals were: (1) to arouse interest and awareness of city needs by presenting a brief overview of the physical characteristics of the city, (2) to identify the governmental services that have responsibility for city planning, (3) to explore what is being planned to meet today's needs and tomorrow's challenges and (4) to suggest areas where the library might provide information or act as a catalyst for city programs. All details of the institute are included from the advance planning and notices through the post institute evaluations. (Author/NH)

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ED053764

THE FUTURE OF THE CITY AS A COMMUNITY

Vigo County Public Library

13th Staff Institute

June 4, 1971

Terre Haute, Indiana

LI 003 005

ADVANCE NOTICES.....

VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

BETTY C. MARTIN

27 May 1971

MEMO TO THE LIBRARY BOARD:

The program has been completed for the Library's 13th Annual Staff Institute on Friday, June 4, 1971. All Board members are cordially invited to attend all or any part of the program.

Reservations are necessary for the Luncheon and may be made by contacting me at the Library before noon on Thursday, June 3rd. Board members attending the Luncheon will be guests of the Staff Association.

Betty Martin

Betty Martin

From the desk of:

Ed.

These are items I thought you would want in advance of Friday. All is ready for the Staff Institute. Mr. Tucker is joining us for lunch & afternoon. See you.

Betty

Mrs. Betty Martin, Assistant Director

VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

NEWS RELEASE

222 N. 7TH STREET, TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA 47801 • PHONE 812-232-5041 • TELETYPE 810-356-2100

Vigo County Public Library
LIBRARY STAFF INSTITUTE - June 4
Prepared by:
Frances Boyd, Head
Public Services Dept.
232-5041

Sent to: All local news media

Release: Immediately

Staff of the Vigo County Public Library will meet Friday, June 4, in an all-day institute on the topic, "The Future of the City as a Community."

All local public libraries will be closed as the entire staff attends the 13th Annual Staff Institute in the meeting room at the Emeline Fairbanks Memorial Library. The noon luncheon and afternoon session will be held in the Pine Room at Hulman Center.

Planning for the program has been done by Mrs. Betty Martin, Assistant Director; Mrs. Frances Boyd, Head, Public Services; and Mr. Harmon Boyd, Head, Extension Department.

Taped interviews with Robert Mann, Director, Area Planning for Vigo County, and Golby Uhlir, Executive Director of the Terre Haute Department of Redevelopment, will present information on city planning.

Pre-taped interviews will also be used in discussion sessions. These include interviews with Gerald C. Dooley, Executive Director, Economic Development District;

C. Kenneth Cottom, Superintendent Vigo County Schools; J. Kenneth Moulton, Vice-president-treas., Indiana State University; and Mrs. Jean Conyers, Deputy Director, County E.O.A.

Staff members conducting interviews and discussion periods include Mrs. Marie Long, librarian, Plaza North Branch; Mrs. Betty Dodson, bookmobile librarian; Mrs. Jessie Hord, reference librarian, and Mrs. Genevieve Reisner, group services librarian.

"The Chamber's Function in the Community" is the title of a speech to be given in the afternoon by Ralph Tucker, Executive Director, Terre Haute Area Chamber of Commerce. An open forum, conducted by library director, E.N. Howard, will conclude the day's program.

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Library Staff To Hold City Institute

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Since 1898 the Department of Agriculture has sponsored more than 150 expeditions to such far off places as New Guinea and Nepal to bring back seeds and plants.

Trib 2 June 71

Pre-taped Interviews Give Background for Institute

Pre-taped interviews with city, government and education officials will provide the informational background for the June 4 Staff Institute of the Vigo County Public Library.

City planners, such as Golby Uhlir, will tell the library staff that the long-range plans for the community are primarily the responsibility of the Area Planning Department, while the Department of Redevelopment, which Uhlir heads, is responsible more for the implementation of the long-range planning.

Answering a similar question, Robert Mann, director of the Area Planning Dept., will describe his department's job as that of "preparing a comprehensive development plan for the community."

Both interviews were conducted by Harmon Boyd, head, Extension Dept. of the Vigo County Public Library, who will play the recorded interviews during the morning session of the workshop at the Emeline Fairbanks Memorial Library.

These interviews were taped as a part of a program on "The Future of the City as a Community." Planning for the program was done by Mrs. Betty Martin, assistant director of the library, Mrs. Frances Boyd, head, Public Services, and Boyd. Other interviews prepared by staff members will be used in discussion groups which will explore the roles certain key groups and institutions play in community development.

Marie Long, librarian, Plaza North Branch, in an interview with Gerald Dooley, executive director, West Central Indiana Economic Development District, will explore what comprises the district and what is its effect on the central city.

Betty Dodson, bookmobile librarian, will discuss with C. Kenneth Cottom, Superintendent Vigo County School Corporation, the trends in population affecting the school districts and the prospects for older schools in the community.

In an interview with J. Kenneth Moulton, vice-president-treasurer of Indiana State University, Jessie Hord, reference librarian, asks such questions as what are the major building programs the university now has under way or under consideration for the future.

Genevieve Reisner, group services librarian, interviewed Jean Conyers, deputy director, County OEO, on the neighborhood centers which are her area of responsibility and on the Economic Opportunity Act purposes and programs in general.

VCPL interviewers will lead group discussions on the content of the tapes, exploring what each interviewer sees as the place of his institution in the community and whether or not there appears to be any interrelated planning going on for the future of the city as a community.

A noon luncheon in the Pine Room at Hulman Center will be followed by a speech, "The Chamber's Function in the Community," by Ralph Tucker, Executive Vice President, Terre Haute Area Chamber of Commerce.

The entire Vigo County Public Library system will be closed all day Friday for the 13th Annual Staff Institute. It will reopen Saturday for regular library service and hours.

Addendum to Director's Report, May 10, 1971

VCPL STAFF INSTITUTE SCHEDULED FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 4.

Preliminary planning has been completed for this one-day institute on "The Future of the City as a Community" to be held in the main library on Friday, the 4th of June. The morning session will include a film followed by small group discussions reacting to playback of taped interviews with local officials. The afternoon session will feature Mr. Ralph Tucker as speaker and a question-answer period. Timing and other planning details are now being worked out.

. P R E P A R A T I O N S . . . . .

STAFF INSTITUTE LUNCHEON & COFFEE COMMITTEES

Co-Chairmen: Louise Barrick - Virginia Smith
Beverly Light, Social Coordinator

Luncheon Committee:
Charlotte Williams, Chm.
Dorothy M. Thomas
Vula Malooley
— Decorations

Jane Covert - To send notices to staff

Carol Sutherland - to collect reservation money

Coffee Committee:
Alice Feutz, Chairman
Hazel Hamblen
Jessie Hord

Coffee at 8:30 A.M. EFML Staff Room

Luncheon June 4, 1971 11:30-1:00
Hulman Center, Pine Room
$2.25 (including tip and tax)
June 1, 1971 last day for reservations

$25.00 allocated in budget for staff institute. This includes money spent for sweet rolls, amount paid for luncheon guest reservations and cost of decorations.

May 18, 1971

J. Kenneth Moulton, Vice Pres.-Treas.
Indiana State University
Terre Haute, Indiana

Dear Ken:

Would you be able to find fifteen minutes--at your convenience--in which one of our librarians, Mrs. Noel Nord, could interview you for a taped recording that would be used in a discussion group during our June 4 Staff Institute?

Our program is planned on the topic, "The Future of the City as a Community," and the taped interview is part of a session to explore what is being planned to meet today's needs and tomorrow's challenges.

Mrs. Nord would like to ask such questions as: Will the new amphitheater serve the community more as a convention center, a sports arena or a theater? What services in the community--particularly downtown--are lacking or inadequate from student standpoint and is the community responding to this? What are the major building programs the University now has underway or under consideration for the future?

She would play back the interview for you and will be glad to edit as you direct.

I hope you will be able to let us use this tape in our Institute. Mrs. Nord will call you Thursday to ask for your answer.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Frances P. Boyd, Head
Public Service Department

FB/cw

COPY

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FROM: *Jane Covert*

TO: ALL STAFF

DATE: 5-13-71

Public Affairs Information

Make Your Reservations Now For Staff Institute Luncheon

WHERE - Pine Room - Hulman Center

WHEN - June 4, 1971 - 11:30-1:15

HOW MUCH - $2.25 (includes tip)

Money for your Luncheon reservation should be given to Carol Sutherland.

Deadline For All Reservations - June 1, 1971

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Historical Mu

MEMO To Staff DATE: 5/14/71

From the desk of Frances Boyd

R 'e

The attached brochures are "background reading" for Staff Institute June 4.

They are produced by and for the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce, and are your copies for reading before Institute.

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Terre Haute

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CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INC.
631 Cherry Street
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA 47808

Relaxed Life

Over a hundred social, civic, fraternal and hobby clubs are active in our city. One, a local women's group, was especially energetic during the period when great efforts were mounted to awaken our populace to their powerful future potential. This group, known as H.E.L.P., has assisted greatly in lifting the city from a lethargic point of view to a new level of civic spirit in its total outlook. Another hard working organization is the Junior Chamber of Commerce which is on a course toward gaining for us a reputation as the "pride city." Our local Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. groups play a very important role in community development with recreational, cultural and instructional programs for both individual or family participation. Acquisition of a new city industrial park was made possible through the leadership of the Terre Haute Committee for Area Progress. This group is active in promoting the industrial life of the city. One of the criteria of community cooperation is our United Fund. Measuring our progress over the past four years, we have been the most successful fund-raising activity in Indiana.

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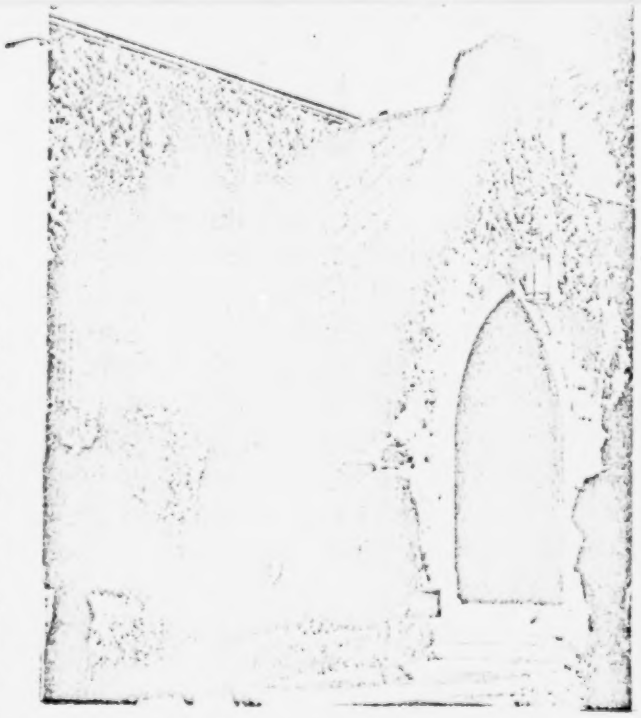


Newcomers receive a warm welcome in Terre Haute's fine churches

Stately sycamore trees continue their timeless vigil over the lush, verdant terrain of the tranquil Wabash River Valley. Even though our river's banks display the sights and sounds of a modern city, there are many miles of scenic, gently rippling waters still beckoning to those of us who love nature or are attracted to the pleasures of boating and the great outdoors. Topography has favored Terre Haute, cradling our city between green slopes surrounded by a mixture of rugged rock-hewn ravines and wooded countryside. We are located amid some of Indiana's most beautiful park lands with nature trails, lakes, winding streams, wildlife areas and forested campsites practically on our doorstep.

Homes in Terre Haute radiate a charm peculiar to the Midwest. Deeply shaded streets provide the setting for many of our residential areas, especially those which have been established for some time. Parkway embankments and big front porches lend an atmosphere of stateliness to a large number of our older neighborhoods. Traditional types of housing blend with the architectural styles of today, presenting a heterogeneous but complementary facade of comfortable living. Apartment units are becoming increasingly available although single-family residence ownership is strongly dominant and at a high level.

Since the first organized church in 1828, there has been a strong spiritual influence exerted on this community. Today we have over 125 churches which represent all denominations or faiths. We look upon our houses of worship as social centers in addition to being spiritual centers since we value the family activities which they provide within a wholesome, religious framework. You will find a warm expression of welcome to all newcomers or visitors within the churches of this city.

The city's greatest single recreational asset, is probably Deming Park, although we have 18 park sites which total 771 acres. An Olympic-size swimming pool, a zoo with its monkey house, two serene lakes and a series of ponds are among the features which attract our families to a picnic in 160-acre Deming Park. Music fills the air in this park during the summer months when open-air band concerts are popular.

At Collett Park there is a variety of playground equipment, tennis courts and open grassy areas. Encircling Dobbs Memorial Park is a well-stocked fishing lake which has challenged many a local angler, both young and old. There are also camping sites in this big 105 acre park which has only recently been developed. Boating enthusiasts are perhaps the most responsive and active of the many visitors to Fairbanks Park since it contains nearly 90 yards of cement launching ramp and seawall plus its docking space directly on the river.

Golfers meet their match on the 18-hole municipal course at Rea Park, a 160-acre facility which also provides some fine tennis courts. Swimming pools are located in both Voorhees and Sheridan Parks, in addition to the Deming pool. For sheer beauty in floral patterns, neatly landscaped Curtis Gilbert Park provides a sea of color during much of the year.

Our parks are the scene of multitudinous recreational activities and sports events. Baseball and softball leagues are numerous and all ages are represented. We have very active Babe Ruth and Little League teams here. In 1955, our Babe Ruth League winner battled for and captured the World Championship. In 1967 the local team advanced to the World Finals which were held in Anchorage, Alaska.

Two private country clubs have 18-hole golf courses and a third has a 9-hole course. Besides the municipal facility at Rea Park, there is a nine-hole Stadium Golf Course open to the public. A par-three course plus a miniature course serve to satisfy the more limited golfing tastes. Dozens of well maintained lanes are available to local keglers in three attractive bowling alleys. An air of excitement prevails during the week when the Vigo County Fair takes over the facilities of our big Fairgrounds. This is also the scene of auto racing sanctioned by the U. S. Auto Club in addition to demonstrations of horsemanship at numerous rodeos. Five theatres in our community provide a variety of motion picture entertainment for thousands of local moviegoers. We even have a Quarter-Midget auto racing track which sometimes provides as many spills as thrills. Famed drivers choose to race at this track which boasts the largest purse and best attendance of any ½-mile dirt track in the nation.

Fortunate indeed are those of use who seek out the forests and creeks to satisfy a hunger for "getting close to nature." Terre Haute is close to at least five well known state parks and among the activities available are hiking, fishing, swimming, boating and just plain exploring. Turkey Run is probably the best known of our nearby parks but Shades State Park, Brown County State Park and the covered bridges of Park County are prime attractions.

Cultural values are gaining much wider recognition, and supplementary to our basic recreational assets, our community offers a broad range of activities in this

vein. With four annual concerts, the Terre Haute Symphony Orchestra continues to increase in popularity with each passing season. This group is composed of about 80 members, both amateur and professional, representing a real cross-section of the area. The city also sponsors a Youth Symphony.

All the fine arts come in for their share of attention and the Swope Art Gallery has been acclaimed one of the finest in the Midwest. Its permanent collection includes the works of several internationally prominent artists and there are monthly shows as well as traveling exhibits from the nation's largest galleries. Local talent is observed during the annual Wabash Valley Artists' Exhibit.

Five plays each year from the Broadway stage are presented by the Community Theatre of Terre Haute. The Weldin Talley Memorial Playhouse is the scene of these performances in addition to use for foreign and children's film series. This facility has been referred to as one of the finest civic theatres in this entire region.

Owned and operated by the Vigo County Historical Society, the Historical Museum contains a large amount of antique furniture and displays rare, valuable historical treasures. An extensive genealogical collection and much local history material is housed in its research library where a microfilm reader is also available. Over 30 beautifully restored antique and classic motor vehicles, buggies, bicycles and wagons of the 1800's are displayed in the Early Wheels Museum in Terre Haute. Our Fairbanks Public Library is one of the state's finest, with four branches and two bookmobiles. There are over 162,000 volumes and the city's 38,000 registered borrowers account for a yearly circulation of over 470,000 books or library materials.

Still another very big bonus for the community, in terms of cultural enrichment or recreational entertainment, are the varied events which dot the activity calendars of our educational institutions. These include everything from lecture seminars to dramatic or musical productions.

AROUND TERRE HAUTE

The city is more than municipal, in the manner of all major and minor metropolises in this century; this is the century not of the city but of what has come to be designated the "metropolitan area." Terre Haute is a capital city of a state—a state of mind that prevails in something more than an area. The people of a large *region* look to Terre Haute for certain matters of broad importance, fundamentals of existence: education, health care, trade and shopping, cultural and economic developments that impinge upon the whole region.

The area offers pleasure and employment, goods and services, schooling and medicine to a populace that is contained within lines that separate this region from that of St. Louis on the west, Indianapolis on the east, the Chicago metropolis to the north, Evansville to the south. Disregard the political boundaries arrived at in Washington and you see that it is carved out of the old Northwest Territory; might have (and has) been called Illiana. As the world and the word change with the times, let it now be newly named Indinois.

World and time changed here when the federal highway planners placed rapid means of movement north, south, east, and west from Terre Haute. It is within easy reach of a few hundred thousand. Nine highways make a hub where the Wabash flows past the high (Haute) ground (Terre)—the name of the city memorializes the French, who also passed this way.

This is, in the overused term, Mid-America. Terre Haute is distilled essence of what is American. It bustles daytime (three railroads center on the city), becomes quiet at night; the streets are either thronged with students and shoppers or left to young lovers and late moviegoers.

Urban renewal tears down and builds up at the same time, creating its own kind of irritations, while in season the license plates of states from the Atlantic to the Pacific are seen on the outskirts. The schools are contemporary; the churches, picturesque.

The river is brown, the fields green. The sky is blue because there is no smog, but sometimes stained by smoke in the air. It is hard to imagine a bright first-night-of-the-opera crowd, but just as hard to imagine less pleasant crowds: a relatively peaceful place. There is less excitement, also less nervousness. People are not obsessed with locking cars and homes when they leave for a few minutes, and nobody fears a long hot summer; it will be good for the garden, swimming, and fishing.

There is beauty nearabout; some of the state parks draw artists and photographers from 50 states in fall, and the covered bridges are at least as famous and distinctive as the white New England church, the Spanish mission of the Southwest, the antebellum mansion of the South. This part of Indiana reposes deep down in the national consciousness when our heritage is considered, and the names of George Rogers Clark, Zach Taylor, Benjamin Harrison (and Tyler too) are remembered.

It has been a good place to many, better to some and worse to others. There are good reasons for it to be a better place, and the certainty that it will grow richer by assimilation, as do all cities on which a region centers, is one large reason: the all-important wherewithal is here for betterment.

TERRE HAUTE FACTS AND FIGURES

TERRE HAUTE AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
631 CHERRY STREET PHONE 232-2391
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA 47808

POPULATION:
City 70,286
Vigo County 114,528

AREA: 26.4 square miles

TEMPERATURE:
Average Daily 54.2 degrees
Average Maximum 63.7 degrees
Average Minimum 44.8 degrees

TOTAL BANK RESOURCES:
$315,500,798.13

ELECTRIC CUSTOMERS: 37,181

GAS METERS: 28,938

GAS MAINS (Miles): 504

TELEPHONES: 61,558

COLLEGES (Enrollment):
Indiana State University (approx.) 13,500
Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology 1,077
St. Mary-of-the-Woods College 450

AIRPORTS: 2
Hulman Field 926 acres
Sky King Airport 35 acres

AIRPORTS (cont.):
Major Runways
Hulman Field 9000 feet
Sky King Airport 3300 feet

NUMBER OF CHURCHES: 186

HOSPITALS: 3
Total Bassinets 58
Total Beds 672

NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL PLANTS: 138

ASSESSED VALUATION
(As of March 1, 1970):

Vigo County $204,722,820
Civil City $101,784,210

RADIO STATIONS: 9

TELEVISION STATIONS:
Also Indiana Cable TV

NEWSPAPERS:

UTILITIES:
WATER–
Terre Haute Water Works Corporation
234 South 8th Street
Phone: 232-1346
Deposit Required: $15

ELECTRICITY–
Public Service Indiana
725 Wabash Avenue
Phone: 234-3726
Deposit Required: $20

GAS–
Terre Haute Gas Corporation
632 Cherry Street
Phone: 234-1561
Deposit Required:
$25 if residence has gas heating system
$5 if residence does *not* have
gas heating system

TELEPHONE–
General Telephone Company of Indiana
711 Poplar Street
Phone: 234-1511
Deposit Required:
$35 if credit rating cannot be
determined from previous service
Installation Charge: $10

AUTOMOBILE LICENSE:
Passenger Car– $12.50 for license plate

An excise tax on automobiles is charged in place of personal property tax. This excise tax must be paid at the license bureau before license plates may be purchased.

MAJOR INDUSTRIES:

ANACONDA ALUMINUM COMPANY

BEMIS COMPANY, INC.

J. I. CASE COMPANY

2 CENTRAL NITROGEN, INC.

CHESTY FOODS
3 Div. Fairmont Foods Corporation

COLUMBIA RECORDS
Div. of Columbia Broadcasting System

COLUMBIA HOUSE DIRECT
MARKETING SERVICES
Div. of Columbia Broadcasting System

COLUMBIAN ENAMELING
AND STAMPING COMPANY
Div. of General Housewares

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS
CORPORATION

ETHYL VISQUEEN
Div. of the Ethyl Corporation

GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC
TEA COMPANY
The Ann Page Division

HERCULES, INC.

HULMAN AND COMPANY

ELI LILLY AND COMPANY

MIDLAND GLASS COMPANY, INC.

J. PACKARD LIMITED
Div. of W. R. Grace Corporation

PFIZER INC.

THE PILLSBURY COMPANY

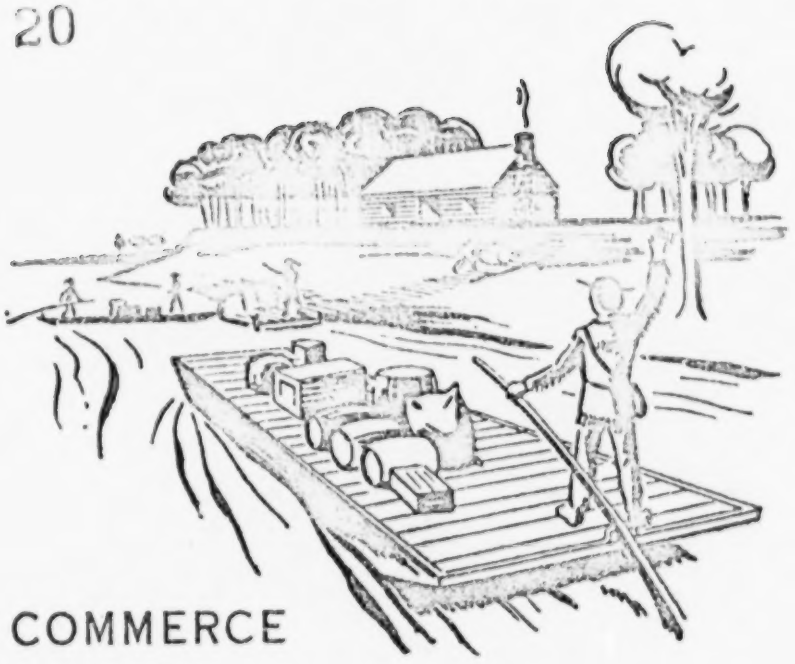
SMITH-ALSOP PAINT AND
VARNISH COMPANY

STRAN-STEEL CORPORATION

TERRE HAUTE MALLEABLE AND
MANUFACTURING COMPANY

WESTON PAPER AND
MANUFACTURING COMPANY

TERRE HAUTE
Our Long Ago Past



TERRE HAUTE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
631 CHERRY STREET · TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA 47808

Historic Old Fort Harrison

The advance northward from Vincennes through the wilderness began on the morning of Sept. 26, 1811. The troops arrived at a point on the Wabash sixty-five miles from Vincennes and a short distance above the present site of Terre Haute, on the second of October. They were now within the heart of the purchase of 1809, which had been so strenuously opposed by Tecumseh. Here on beautiful high ground on the east bank of the river, Harrison determined to erect the fort he had been advocating for a year and a half. The stockade with a block house at three of the angles was completed on the 27th of October and christened Fort Harrison by Daviess, a great admirer of the commander. It was described by the latter as "a very handsome and strong work."

On the night of September 4, 1812, Fort Harrison was attacked. A number of squatters lived in the vicinity of the fort. On the evening of the third two young men who were making hay were killed by the Indians. Late in the evening of the following day, between thirty and forty Indians arrived from Prophet's Town. The garrison was in command of Captain Zachary Taylor. The young commander was just recovering from a severe attack of the fever. A majority of his men were ill. About 11 o'clock in the night the firing by one of the sentinels gave the alarm of the attack. The men were ordered to their posts immediately. The Indians had set fire to one of the block houses. The fire ascended to the roof and endangered the adjoining barracks which helped to form the fortifications.

"Although the barracks were several times in a blaze, and an immense quantity of fire directed against them, the men used such exertion that they kept it under and before day raised a temporary breast-work as high as a man's head. The Indians continued to pour in a heavy fire of ball and an innumerable quantity of arrows during the whole time the attack lasted, in every part of the barracks. I had but one other man killed, and he lost his life by being too anxious. He got into one of the galleries in the bastion and fired over the pickets, and called out to his comrades that he had killed an Indian, and neglecting to stoop down in an instant he was shot dead. . . . After keeping up a constant fire (which we began to return with some effect after daylight) until about six o'clock the next morning, they removed out of the reach of our guns. . . . We lost the whole of our provisions but must make out to live on green corn until we can get a supply."

Fortunately, Taylor's presence of mind did not forsake him. He ordered buckets of water brought from the well. A portion of the roof that joined the block-house was thrown off. The fire was finally extinguished and a temporary breastwork raised to fill in the breach. There is an interesting story of the part played by a woman, Julia Lambert, in the defense of the fort. The water in the well, the sole source of supply, which was being drawn up by a bucket, was about to fail. Julia Lambert then asked to be lowered into the well. She filled the buckets by means of a gourd and thus helped to save the day. The Indians all the while poured in a heavy fire of ball and an innumerable quantity of arrows. About six o'clock on the next morning, September 5, the Indians withdrew. Before leaving, the horses and hogs belonging to the nearby settlers were driven up and shot. The cattle and oxen were driven off. Only one man was killed and two wounded in the fort during the attack. After waiting a few days, Taylor dispatched two men by water to Vincennes for provisions and reinforcements. They found the river so well guarded that they were obliged to return. Two other men were then sent out with orders to go by land, depending entirely on the woods in the daytime.

As soon as the news reached the territorial capital, Colonel William Russell of the Seventh Regiment, U. S. Infantry, marched to the relief of Fort Harrison with 1,200 men, reaching that place without meeting any opposition on September 16. The fort was not molested thereafter. "The brave defense made by Captain Zachary Taylor at Fort Harrison is one bright ray amid the gloom of incompetency which has been shown in so many places," wrote John Gibson, acting governor of Indiana Territory.

Terre Haute Remembers Way Back When

Terre Haute was laid out and platted in the fall of 1816 by the Terre Haute Land Company, composed of Cuthbert and Thomas Bullett of Louisville, Kentucky; Abraham Markle of Harrison; Hyacinth LaSalle of Vincennes and Jonathan Lindley of Orange County, Indiana. The company held patents from the United States to thirteen tracts of land on the Wabash river in the vicinity of Fort Harrison. All titles to lots in this purchase were derived from these men as original proprietors.

The word "Terre Haute" derived from the French "terre" land, and "haute" high, signifies high land. This name was bestowed by early explorers not so much on account of its elevation as from the fact that this is the only high ground approaching the river for several miles. Beautifully situated on the east bank of the Wabash River in Vigo County, it spreads out on a high level plateau about fifty feet above the river surface.

In the original Terre Haute a belt of heavy timber and a tangled growth of underbrush and vines extended along the river bank reaching eastward as far as Sixth Street where it met the prairie, which in turn extended to the bluff. Some of the oldest citizens tell of their parents shooting squirrel and other game in the woods where Sixth Street now extends.

In 1817 the new town of Terre Haute presented a truly pioneer appearance. There were only a few log cabins scattered along the river and these of the rudest description. After Indiana's admission into the union, January 21, 1816, new life was infused into the pioneers of Terre Haute, and the settlement began at once to improve.

In January, 1818, Vigo County was organized and as an inducement to locate the county seat at Terre Haute, the proprietors deeded to the county some 80 lots besides the public square and paid into the county treasury $4000.

The original site of Terre Haute extended from the river east to the west side of Fifth Street, and from the north side of Oak on the south to the south side of Eagle Street on the north. Lots were numbered from 1 to 303. Third Street now was Market Street then and Wabash now was Wabash then. All east and west streets were sixty-five feet wide except Wabash, which then was 81½ feet wide. The streets north and south were made of the same width as Wabash except Market which was 99 feet wide. What was called the "county road" was identified with the present Eighth Street.

The first steamer reached Terre Haute in 1822 and by 1838 as many as 800 steamers came here from New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh.

The first newspaper arrived in 1823 and the dissemination of news forged another link in the unifying of the new country. Later the railroads eliminated the need of the Pony Express and again communication was quickened. The telegraph and telephone put in a later appearance, but their arrival proved that Terre Haute was growing up.

The first mayor of the town of Terre Haute was Elijah Tillotson who was elected in May, 1838. His last resting place is marked by a monument in the south central part of Woodlawn cemetery.

In April, 1853, Terre Haute was incorporated as a city under the laws of the state enacted in 1852. The first election was held May 30, 1853, and William H. Edwards was chosen the first mayor of the city.

The Heritage of the Wabash Valley

In that far off and long ago, the Wabash flowed through wilderness so dense that the sunlight scarcely penetrated to the ground. In the soothing company of stately sycamores, honey locusts, and stalwart oaks, its rippling waters murmured to the moon of the unbelievable changes ahead, and of the noble men and women destined to heed the call to a new country, a new freedom.

Then came humanity and the unbroken forest vibrated with life and color. Red savages roamed the woods and contended with each other for supremacy. The Miamis and Kickapoos, the Shawnees and Pottawattomies stalked the deer and buffalo while they dreaded the coming of the white man. The birch bark canoe glided up and down the Wabash, and after a lapse of time, a trading post was born where the white man exchanged colorful calico, beads, and mirrors for the red man's furs.

When once the realization took root that the fertile fields of the "Prairie City" to be offered rich opportunities for home building, covered wagons with lumbering oxteams began to appear against the horizon, and swishing through the tall grasses, rode straight into the land of promise. The simple furniture and cooking utensils housed under the canvas of covered wagons was for hundreds of eager pioneers a temporary shelter, while around the dancing flames of their campfires they broke bread and planned their future homes, the humble hearth-stones that would grow into castles where children might grow into sturdy men and women—builders of the Wabash Valley Empire.

The Wabash became the artery of travel and traffic in all this section through the forethought of the pioneers; moreover it saved them from stagnation and the death of isolation. Its waters became the life blood, the fluid power that flowed through the channels of trade and stimulated business then in its primitive state to the height of success.

Some questions for a pre-taped interview

1. Will the new amphitheater serve the community more as a convention center in which district, state, and regional meetings can be held for groups like the Jaycees, Kiwanis, etc. or as an enlarged sports arena for the University and Community, or as a Civic theater for pop group singers, speakers, and other similar areas of entertainment?

By whom and how will scheduling of the amphitheater be arranged?

(Also a little information on parking facilities for the Center's activities.)

2. We know that the student population has a great influence on downtown development in terms of types of businesses, services, etc., and we are aware of the contribution of the student population to the downtown business economy. From the students' standpoint, what services in the Community and especially in the downtown area, are lacking or inadequate, and how is the Community responding to these services?

3. What other major building programs are being considered, and in what general directions will the building be headed?

L. Boyd

BACKGROUND READING FOR STAFF INSTITUTE, JUNE 4, 1971

From "The City as a Community" by Gerald Leinwand

As their children grew up and the need for big houses and better schools diminished, some of the suburbanites have returned to the central city. Indeed, there is reason to believe that the central city may be gaining a new lease on life; its advantages are better understood and appreciated, while its shortcomings are being more vigorously attacked.

Actually, city and suburb, both part of the process of urbanization, must work together if the people in both are to prosper. Neither city nor suburb can fail to take the other into account. It is because they have failed to do so for so long that such hard problems have developed for each. The future of metropolitan areas depends on finding a better way of harnessing the resources of city and suburb and planning for the years ahead.

HOW MAY CITIES BE MORE EFFECTIVELY PLANNED?

Many of the ills associated with city and suburban life are the result of lack of planning. The effects on the city of the streetcar, the subway, the automobile were essentially not anticipated. Instead, new patterns of growth were thrust upon older existing structures. It is this lack of planning that has led to traffic jams, slums, congestion, air and water pollution, and mounting crime.

By "planning" we mean taking into account those forces that are shaping the city and looking ahead in order to change them if necessary or provide for them if possible. In most modern cities, such "looking ahead" has not been effectively done. Yet this lack of adequate provision for the future is strange, since America's history shows a strong concern for city planning....

Today, city planning has become an art as well as a science. It involves, for example, the setting aside of some areas for housing and others for industry. It involves zoning to make the best use of the land, so that what is built will not be entirely the result of the blind pursuit of profit. Suburban areas have been almost as guilty as the central city of a failure to plan. Thus, shopping centers are often built too close to residential communities, and bars and poolrooms begin to be found in these neighborhoods. Building standards have not been observed, so that shoddy housing, even in the suburbs, exists side by side with more durable structures. Failure to plan adequately for storms and for sewage has meant flooding of highways and basements.

Today planning must take many forms. It involves the urban renewal of older neighborhoods. It must be regional in nature to take into account the interrelations that exist between city and suburb. Provision must be made not only for housing, but for creating industries on the one hand and adequate schools on the other, not only to provide effective workers and professionals, but to make the good life possible.

Probably the greatest obstacle to effective planning has been the many governments of which the metropolitan regions are composed. Fear of higher taxes, fear of loss of power, fear that special interests and privileges may be lost have prevented these governments from working together. The federal government is beginning to help in many ways. Yet unless local governments "hang together," they may all "hang separately," as slums, vice, crime, poverty destroy the city and suburb as good places in which to live.

WHAT IS THE FUTURE OF THE CITY?

Surely the city will be far different from what it is today. It probably will be more spread out than ever before, although it is equally likely that a central hub, which will be the commercial heart of the city, will still be identifiable. New modes of transportation and other technological changes will alter the appearance of the city and change the relationships that exist among cities and between the central city and the suburb.

New political forms will probably have to develop so that city and suburb can work together with the state and federal government in planning for future growth. As part of such planning one can look forward to the development of so-called "New Towns," which are self-contained communities in which, it is hoped, the good life can be enjoyed by all. In such towns an effort is made to obtain a balance between home and industry. This is done not only to provide jobs but also to provide tax support for the services the community needs.

Reston, Virginia, which was started with public funds and has recently begun to be supported by funds from private industry, is one example of a New Town. New Towns provide for variety in housing accommodations--large apartment houses, garden apartments, row houses, and detached private homes.

Usually there is provision for a well-located shopping center, and ample space is given to greenways, grass-covered areas that connect the various parts of the New Town. Such communities are usually limited in size, but what the best size should be is not always clear. What is clear is that in these New Towns there seems to be provision made for variety and growth, but not so much growth as to promote the congestion and indifference commonly associated with large cities. The best size for a city has been a problem that has been debated since Plato and Aristotle in ancient Greece gave their attention to it. It is still a problem which has not been settled, nor will it be settled soon.

"The future potential for the urban complex is great. Our tools for achieving this potential are imperfect and are still in the process of development. But a nation which is affluent, which is willing to face up to social problems and which is excited by its possibilities has a real future."

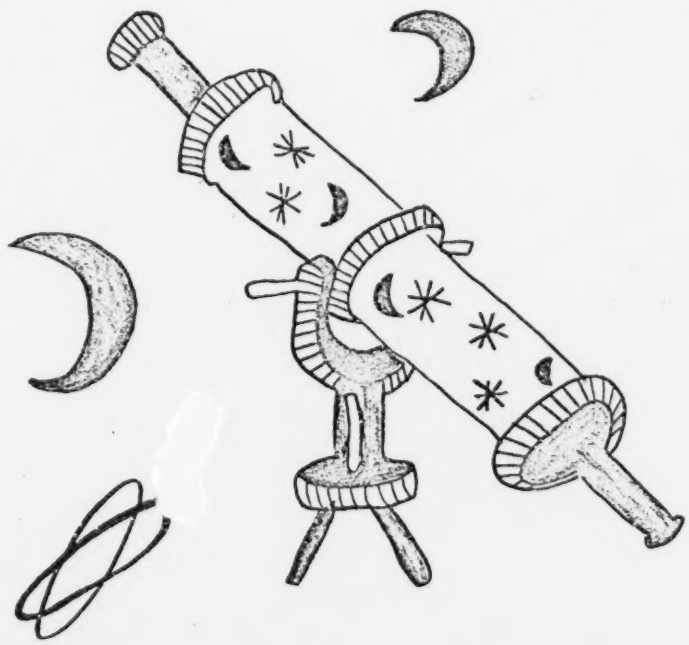
The biggest question is: Will public and private interests make possible adequate city planning, or will self-interest, greed, and desire for immediate gain continue to lead to hasty gratification and leisurely repentance? Will the city meet the challenge posed by the current wave of newcomers it must now serve? And will the newcomers follow the example of the older settlers and also move to the suburbs? To the virtues that made conquering the wilderness possible must be added others, which have always been at work but have not been sufficiently appreciated. These virtues are cooperation and a willingness to share in making the city all that it is capable of being.

ML571

THE DAY ARRIVES.....

13th Annual STAFF INSTITUTE of the VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

June 4, 1971



The Future of the City as a Community

VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
222 North 7th Street
Terre Haute, Indiana

THE FUTURE OF THE CITY AS A COMMUNITY

TOPIC:

What Planning is Going On That Will Work For A Revitalized Terre Haute and Vigo County?

GOALS:

To arouse interest and awareness of city needs by presenting a brief overview of the physical characteristics of the city.

To identify the governmental services that have responsibility for city planning.

To explore what is being planned to meet today's needs and tomorrow's challenges.

To suggest areas where the library might provide information or act as a catalyst for city progress.

The morning session will be held in the Emeline Fairbanks Memorial Library. Lunch and the afternoon session will be in the Pine Room of Hulman Center.

Institute Planning Committee

Betty Martin
Frances Boyd
Harmon Boyd

Display Committee
Public Service Librarians

Social Committee
Louise Barrick, Virginia Smith > Co-chairmen
Beverly Light, Social Coordinator
Charlotte Williams
Dorothy M. Thomas
Vula Malooley
Jane Covert
Carol Sutherland
Alice Feutz
Hazel Hamblen
Jessie Hord

Library Director
E.N. Howard

Library Board
Mr. Peter A. Farmer, President
Mr. William Llewellyn, Vice-Pres.
Mr. Paul Haas, Secretary
Mr. John Sutherland, Dep. Sec.
Dr. Iverson C. Bell
Mrs. Charlotte Caldwell
Dr. William Kessel

MORNING SESSION — STAFF INSTITUTE — JUNE 4, 1971

TIME	PURPOSE	METHOD	RESOURCES
8:30-9:00	Coffee	Serve yourself	Staff Assn. Committee
9:00-9:10	Introduction & Welcome	Speech	Betty Martin
9:10-9:40	To present some views of the city which will *"set the stage"* for "The Future of the City as a Community."	Film-"A Modern Identity" Slide Set-"Terre Haute - 1970 Survey"	Ann Newman Frances Boyd
9:40-10:15	To become aware of the government officials who do city planning.	Taped Interviews with Robert Mann Golby Uhlir ✓	Harmon Boyd, Interviewer
10:15-10:30	Explanation of Discussion Groups & Directions		Genevieve Reisner
10:30-11:30	To learn more about the roles certain key groups & institutions play in community development	Pre-taped Interviews and group discussion	

INTERVIEWERS	*INTERVIEWEES*
Marie Long	*Gerald C. Dooley, Exec. Dir. Econ. Dev. District*
Betty Dodson	*C. Kenneth Cottom, Supt. Vigo Co. Schools*
Jessie Hord	*J. Kenneth Moulton, Vice-pres.-treas., I.S.U.*
G. Reisner	*(Mrs.) Jean Conyers, Dep. Dir. County EOA* ✓

Discussion groups will adjourn no later than 11:30 and go to the Pine Room, Hulman Center for luncheon at 11:45.

AFTERNOON SESSION

TIME	PURPOSE	METHOD	RESOURCES
1:00-1:05	Introduction	Speech	Betty Martin
1:05-1:35	Reports from Discussion Groups	Brief speeches	Discussion leaders
1:35-1:40	Presentation of speaker	Introduction	E.N. Howard
1:40-2:15	"The Chamber's Function in the Community"	Speech	Ralph Tucker, Executive Dir. Terre Haute Area Chamber of Commerce
2:15-2:45	To explore ways the library might serve.	Open Forum	E.N. Howard, Moderator Ralph Tucker
2:45-3:00	Evaluation	Written Questionnaire	Planning Committee
3:00	Adjournment		

AFTERNOON SESSION

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

The library is the hub of education. The library is the source of facts upon which intelligent solutions must be based. The library is the repository of the experiences of man in coping with himself, his society and his environment.

The public library, a social institution of its community, is concerned with those aspects of human communication, education and recreation that involve recorded information and ideas. The public library exists only in those societies where there is an unbiased and continuing quest for information and truth.

The Vigo County Public Library is charged with the responsibility for the collection, storage, organization, retrieval and transfer of recorded information and ideas selected to meet the needs and interests of the individuals, groups and organizations of Vigo County, and for providing services requiring the use of such records.

.....From THE MATERIALS SELECTION POLICY of the Vigo County Public Library.

ML571

WTHI stations

TV–10
AM–RADIO 1480
FM–RADIO 99.9

GET THE NEWS FIRST

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1971

A DISCUSSION OF THE CHANGES TO BE MADE TO THE CIVIC AMPHITHEATER IS BEING CONDUCTED TODAY. THE SIZE OF THE STRUCTURE IS EXPECTED TO BE SMALLER IN AN ATTEMPT TO CUT THE PRICE.

TODAY IS THE LAST DAY FOR VIGO COUNTY RESIDENTS TO PAY SPRING TAXES.

A HEARING IS SCHEDULED FOR THIS AFTERNOON ON A MOTION TO DISMISS AN APPEAL REQUEST FILED BY SUSPENDED CITY PATROLMAN, WILLIAM BELESLIN.

THE STAFF OF THE VIGO COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM IS INVOLVED IN A SEMINAR TODAY DISCUSSING THE FUTURE OF TERRE HAUTE.

A FIRE TODAY CAUSED AN ESTIMATED $3500 DAMAGE TO THE LOUIS JACKSON RESIDENCE AT 2441 NORTH 16TH STREET.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR THE GREATER WABASH VALLEY: MOSTLY SUNNY & RATHER WARM & HUMID TODAY. HIGHS TODAY MID 80'S. TO LOW 90'S. LOWS TONIGHT MID 60'S. WEEKEND WEATHER WARM & HUMID WITH A CHANCE OF RAIN ON SUNDAY.

6:00, 6:25, 7:25, 8:25 (AM) 12:25, 4:25, 5:25, 6:25 (PM) radio news • 12:00 – 6:00 – 10:00 (PM) TV news

STAFF INSTITUTE - 6/4/71

MORNING SESSION

(TRANSCRIPTION OF TAPED RECORDING)

Welcome - Betty Martin

I want to take this opportunity to welcome all of you to your Institute. This is our 13th Annual Institute which is a day set aside from our usual routines in order that we have an opportunity to explore some new ideas, to gain information on a given topic, and just generally to enjoy each other's company.

There are some special guests here today--some special people I would like to introduce. First of all--and if they would, please, stand--there's Ann Silliman. Ann was our cataloger before her retirement, and I understand that today is her birthday, so Happy Birthday, Ann. I just found out right before the meeting that today was also Nina's birthday, so Happy Birthday to Nina.

We have two new staff members that many of you may not have met, and I thought rather than wondering around who they were that I'd better introduce them this morning. So first of all, there's Mrs. Kaythern Liehr, who is the new branch clerk at Plaza North Branch. Kaythern. And the young lady who did the registration this morning that most of us at Main know, but many of the others may not, Mrs. Carol Weaver, who is secretary-clerk of Public Services office.

Who's that strange man on the front row? (Harmon Boyd)

You would! Now you just be quiet, Harmon! You just wait. I would like to say that I'm awfully glad that Irene McDonough and Mary Barnhart are able to be with us today, and we hope it doesn't get too hot and too difficult for you both. If Harmon wasn't such a noisy soul up here... Lastly, I would like to introduce to you the visiting lecturer in library science at the University of Kentucky, our own absentee director, Mr. Ed Howard.

The 1971 Staff Institute is entitled "The Future of the City as a Community." Now a city may be described in many ways: a unit of government, a center of population, a center for commerce, but the city as a community is concerned with people living and working together for common purposes. The future of any city depends upon its people's willingness to work together to make that city all that it is capable of being. If the city is to flourish and offer the good life for all of its citizens, it must be done with planning--that looking ahead and taking into account all of the forces that do shape the city. As members of the Terre Haute community and as staff members of the library community, we are all concerned with what planning is going on that will revitalize Terre Haute and Vigo County.

We have four goals or objectives for today's Institute, and I'll just remind you of those. To arouse interest and awareness of city needs by a brief overview of the physical characteristics of the city. To identify the governmental services that have responsibility for city planning. To explore what is being planned to meet today's needs and tomorrow's challenges. And finally, to suggest areas where the library might provide information or act as a catalyst for city progress.

The methods selected for the program today will take us from the general to the specific. We'll begin by taking a view of modern cities across the world, and then return home to take a new look at our own city. We will then hear from some of the people directly responsible for city planning. These will be via pre-taped interviews. And then comes your opportunity to speak up or react, as we will form into discussion groups after the taped interviews. These will really be something rather unique because each group will have a different resource. On tape again, a person representing an institution or organization and they will explain what their institution does that contributes toward city planning, community development.

Now this is going to be the real work session for all of us, and I hope that each of you will feel your own responsibility to participate and take part in that discussion group.

Now then lunch should be delicious, nutricious and fun and I think we may even have a surprise or two.

Now following lunch we will have an opportunity to kind of catch up with what the other group discussions, what they said, what they heard, because we'll have brief reports from the four discussion leaders immediately after lunch.

An organization that is deeply involved in the future of any city is its chamber of commerce. We're fortunate that Mr. Ralph Tucker, a former mayor of Terre Haute and presently executive director of the Terre Haute Area Chamber of Commerce, will be with us--and this time in person, not on tape--to present the chamber's function in the community. After Mr. Tucker's speech, Mr. Howard will moderate a forum. And here's another place where you should take advantage to ask questions of the opportunity because Mr. Tucker's a very knowledgeable resource person in this area.

Hopefully by the close of this afternoon's session, you will be able to pull together from the information and ideas presented and have a little better understanding and concern for the future of Terre Haute as a community.

Now, I have one arrangement announcement to make. As soon as the discussion groups break up this morning--it will be right at 11:30--we will leave this building for the Hulman Center, Pine Room. The Pine Room is in the basement on the south. Now we will not return to this building. I would like for you to assemble in the lobby at Hulman Center--not go down directly to the Pine Room--but assemble in the lobby of Hulman Center, we will go down as a group to the Pine Room. The reason we're doing this, we're trying to allow the decorating and the program committees time to get the tables and things set up. So if you will meet in the lobby at Hulman Center, we'll all go down to lunch together.

Also if it is necessary for you to return to this building for any reason after the Institute, it will be open for [illegible] minutes to return equipment.

And now if there are no questions, I will turn the program

over to our film librarian, Mrs. Ann Newman.

Introduction to Film, "A Modern Identity," - Ann Newman

The intent of this film is to stimulate the perception of architectural beauty and it presents a challenging concept of a uniquely American creativity. The architecture of every American city reveals world wide influence and a close bond to the many diverse cultures of the past. I feel that our city is a fine example. Look around at how many different cultures are represented in the buildings close by here. Architecture has always searched for a contemporary style, but it was never meant to be lasting because contemporary is only relevant to whatever is present at the time. So "getting rid of" is not a new thing. We must realize that in tearing down, we are not "doing away with" or "ridding" ourselves of the past. Because the very past that is now being torn down was once contemporary of some time. So this leads us into a modern scheme of things with which we can identify.

Film, "A Modern Identity," shown

Presentation of slide set, "Terre Haute - 1970 Survey," - Frances Boyd

You have just taken an architectural trip around the world. Now, let's take a trip around Terre Haute, Indiana... ...Terre Haute.....a 1971 Survey.....On high ground above the Wabash River, Terre Haute, too, has a modern identity. In our own city, the past lives with the present, and change comes as new architecture takes the place of the old.

However, most of this change speaks of progress. This is evident throughout our community as Amtrak replaces trains like these--in older residential communities such as Ohio Boulevard, as well as in new apartment areas such as the Greenwood Manor Apartments, McDonnel's Woodgate Apartments, or the Heritage Apts.

We see these contrasted with the old County Courthouse and older buildings on Wabash Avenue. Still, even here, the new contrasts with the old as we see the contemporary Hillman's, Wolf's and Meis stores. New shopping Centers also create a changed look--at Plaza North, K-Mart, Great Scott, and Sears Roebuck.

Transportation and industry play their parts in this architectural picture, too. Here we see the Motor Freight Terminal--the Eastern Express Terminal; then a number of the industries that have a vital part in Terre Haute's life: Anaconda Aluminum, J. I. Case, Central Nitrogen, Pillsbury, Midland Glass CO., Weston Paper & Mfg. Co., Stran Steel Corp., Charles Pfizer & Co., Wabash Fibre Box Co., Commercial Solvents Corp., and the railroads also provide their sights and sounds as they move all these products out.

Even our two television stations represent the old and new in architecture: W-TWO and WTHI. Educational architecture in Vigo County is as varied as the kinds of education available.

Meadows School represents the newer elementary schools inside as well as out, while Garfield High School is one of the older high schools soon to be replaced by a new modern building. Indiana State University provides the contemporary look with dormitories such as Sandison and Gillum halls, and the older look with Cunningham Library. The Student Union Building is a contrast on campus with the high-rise Sycamore Towers, and through it all pass the students with their varied costumes and looks.

The past lives with the present, too, as cultural activities are brought to the campus--whether it is the Symphony, William Warfield, or Dionne Warwick, the Roar of the Crowd, Bramwell Fletcher as George Bernard Shaw, Dr. Joyce Brothers or Harry Golden.

New and older architectural forms abound on other campuses--at Rose-Hulman Institute, where freshmen still wear beanies, in Hulman Center for multipurpose activities; on the St. Mary of the Woods college campus in LeFer Hall and Foley Hall, and in the charm of St. Mary's Bridge. At IV Tech the modern has not yet taken on a look of age. The Weldon Talley Playhouse at 25th and Washington on the other hand represents an older building revamped for community theater use. Well-kept and much-used older parks give a community feel to Terre Haute--Deming Park, Fairbanks Park, with its impressive amphitheater and the smaller lovely Gilbert Park. Beautiful old churches show features from old-world architecture in the spires of Centenary Methodist and St. Stephen's Episcopal church, and the St. Stephen's chapel. The Church of Christ, Scientist, Temple Israel, St. Andrew's Roumanian Orthodox Church, St. Benedicts Catholic Church, St. Mary's Church of the Immaculate Conception, with a view of its beautiful altar, all represent different older types of architecture, as, of course, does the Emeline Fairbanks Memorial Library.

The Indiana Theater is an out-of-the twenties and thirties building located downtown, as are the Sheldon Swope Art Gallery, with its valuable Greek Amphora piece and the painting, Five O'clock Tea by Mary Fairchild Mcmonies. Also downtown are the Early Wheels Museum, with its old cars, and near downtown the Wabash Valley Historical Museum which can renew memories of early Wabash Valley with its old store and Victorian living room.

Bringing a taste of the past, as well as the memory of a native son, is this view of the sign in front of the Eugene V. Debs home. And with this sign of a past that is being preserved, we end our architectural trip around Terre Haute with a feeling that here in our own community the old is giving way to the new. What will be Terre Haute's new identity?

Taped Interviews with Robert Mann and Golby Uhlir - Harmon Boyd
(transcribed separately)

Explanation of Discussion Groups & Directions - Genevieve Reisner

I'm sure you are aware that other members of the staff have been busy with tape recorders in addition to Harmon. If you look at your program you will see that four people, listed right down here in the center page, interviewed four other people, all of them are very active citizens and are representatives of some par-

ticular agency or institution here in our community. We plan to divide into groups so that each group will listen to a different taped interview, and then the group will discuss the content of this interview and try to relate it in part, to what was said on these other tapes that we heard. There aren't any numbers here, but if you'll just pretend that there's a number one by Marie's name, number two by Betty's, number three by Jessie's, and number four by mine. Then you look at your name tag, see what number you have on your name tag. That tells you what group you will attend. The first group, Marie Long's, will stay here. The second group will go to the Juvenile room. Jessie Hord will take the third group up to Local History Room. And the fourth group will go into the browsing room.

One word to the leaders who are expected to report back after lunch. We talked about this but I want to further remind you and maybe put to rest some of the fears that the rest of you may be having, remember that each group will listen to a different interview. So when you give your report, you will have to first give a very brief summary of that interview, Otherwise the rest of us, you know, wouldn't know what Jessie was talking about. And if I didn't do this, the other groups wouldn't know what I was talking about. Because they will not have heard the interview. So after lunch the discussion leaders will report first by summarizing briefly the interview and then reporting on what their group said in the discussion. As somebody told you earlier, we will not return to this building. When we break up at 11:30 we will go directly to the Pine Room at Hulman Center. In the lobby. And then later go in a body down to the Pine Room. Did I understand that you're going around and alert people at 25 after or something like that? So when you see Harmon approaching you'll know that you have five minutes left. There is a fifteen minute break. I think we're about five minutes ahead of schedule. I was to have fifteen minutes from 10:15 to 10:30 to explain the discussion groups and give you directions as to where to go. Now according to this clock back here, and I realize that all clocks don't say the same thing in this building, but according to this clock it's just now 10:15. They told me that this fifteen minutes which obviously I wouldn't need, have been put on here in order to allow you to go to the restroom and get a breath of fresh air and what have you. So we'll see you in your groups at 10:30.

Introduction
by Ann Newman

A MODERN IDENTITY

The intent of this film is to stimulate the perception of architectural beauty and it ~~xxx~~ presents a challenging concept of a uniquely American creativity. The architecture of every American city reveals world wide influence and a close bond to the many diverse cultures of the past. I feel that our city is a fine example. Look around at how many many different cultures are represented in the buildings close by here. Architecture has always searched for a contemporary style, but it was never meant to be lasting because temporary is only relevant to whatever is present at the time. So "getting rid of" is not a new thing. We must realize that in tearing down, we are not "doing away with" or "ridding" ourselves of the past. Because the very very "past" that is now being torn down was once contemporary of some time. So this leads us into a modern scheme of things with which we can identify.

STAFF INSTITUTE - JUNE 4, 1971

Interviews by Harmon Boyd With:

Robert Mann, Director Area Planning
for Vigo County

Golby Uhlir, Executive Director of the
Terre Haute Dept. of Redevelopment

QUESTIONS

1. Role, objectives and responsibilities of each office.

2. Are there, within each office, short and long range plans for the future of the City?

3. With what established commissions, agencies and departments on the local scene do you work or cooperate?

4. What do you believe will happen to the downtown area of Terre Haute?

5. Do you feel that leadership seminars and conferences should be conducted on Community and area problems, such as City-County planning?

ML571
Vigo County Library

May 19, 1971

Harmon Boyd--Vigo County Public Library, Interviewer

Robert Mann--Executive Director of Area Planning Department for Vigo County-Person Interviewed

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Mr. Boyd: Most of us are confused by your title. Will you clarify the role, objectives, and responsibilities of your office?

Mr. Mann: Basically, what we're supposed to do is prepare a comprehensive development plan for the community. By the community, I mean the city, county, and the towns. We are also to prepare as a part of that plan a capital improvements program for accomplishing that plan. That sounds very easy. The real hitch is the word "comprehensive". Comprehensive can mean just what it says--it can be health planning, it can mean social planning, it can mean physical planning of the community, it can mean detailed systems planning, information systems, day to day operations planning, and on and on so that when you come down to it, almost every kind of government operation that is going on, we could be involved under this term "comprehensive planning".

Mr. Boyd: As we go around town we notice areas that are being torn down and we wonder what's going into that area. We hear rumors but we're not sure of just what to believe. Are there within your office short- and long-range plans for the future of the city?

Harmon Boyd
Robert Mann

Mr. Mann: We're a commission being responsible for the city and county as well. For the city, yes, there are definitely long-range plans and a limited number of short-range plans at the moment. We need to develop more short-range plans and this is being accomplished along with the development of the County Comprehensive Development Plan. But here again we have the mammoth problem for the county and for the towns--we have to start a comprehensive development plan from scratch. And in the four years that we've been working, we have been building up materials, data, inventories, reports, and even now, forecasts that really are a part of the master plan of the county and of the city. Every time one of these documents, schemes, or plans is approved, it is a part of the comprehensive plan, and an update of the city comprehensive plan. For the county, the entire county area.

Mr. Boyd: You work with the county and the city?

Mr. Mann: Yes, you see, really we work for the governmental agencies of the city, the county, and the towns of West Terre Haute, Seelyville, and Riley. So, we have 100% coverage from that standpoint. We don't plan just for the county government or just for the city. It's all of it.

Mr. Boyd: With what other established commissions, agencies, and departments on the local scene, both public and private do you work or cooperate?

Harmon Boyd
Robert Mann

Mr. Mann: At various times we're involved with almost all the community and sooner or later, we will be involved with all of the community. It just depends on what particular subject you're talking about. We have done work with the NAACP, the Chamber of Commerce, the industrial leaders, all the government units of one kind or another--parks and so forth, comprehensive health groups, school corporation, private industries of all kinds when it comes to how to develop their land, federal agencies of all kinds, Bureau of the Census, Health/Education and Welfare, Housing Urban Development, Farmers Home Administration. Federal Housing Administration, Internal Revenue Service, and so on. Really that's what the word "comprehensive" means again--we really are embroiled in a great variety of items of work. However, we do have two major projects going on for the entire study area--that is, the entire county. One of them is that we are developing a comprehensive development plan for the entire area. The city has one but we're updating that one as we go along and it will be turned into one big master plan.

At the same time we're doing a very sophistocated transportation plan study. And in most communities both jobs are so vast that they have two separate study staffs and two separate departments doing this work. In our city, it's more economical to do it this way. We're doing it with on department and this is one reason why it takes a little bit longer. Basically, the transportation study, for example, takes approximately five years for anybody in the whole United STates to do. We're

Harmon Boyd
Robert Mann

taking 5.3 years.

Mr. Boyd: Do you work with Urban Renewal also?

Mr. Mann: Yes, we do. Urban Renewal is an implementation agency. The theory behind how this is supposed to be in a community is this: the agency responsibile for the comprehensive development plan develops that plan. In that plan will be specific projects of all kinds. Certain kinds of projects fit an Urban Renewal Administration process. So, those projects that are indentified that could become Urban Renewal, then the Urban Renewal Department picks those up, analyzes them to decide which one they should follow through on, then they go into a more detailed kind of project planning, more specific which applies individually to streets and sewers and so forth, within each block of each city.

Mr. Boyd: You handle that part of it?

Mr. Mann: No, we do not handle that detailed kind of part or work. But we make sure that it's a part of the overall comprehensive development plan.

Mr. Boyd: What do you think is going to happen to the downtown area, in your opinion--the character of life? Will it center around senior citizens, university students, commuters, or what?

Harmon Boyd
Robert Mann

Mr. Mann: Well, of course, our downtown is undergoing a transition and has been for a number of years. If you go back to six or seven years ago--it's very difficult to pin an exact date on this--we had a very strong downtown area in comparison to what the nation had already gone through as a whole. Most areas our size, the cities had already pretty well started a major decline or had really fully experienced it. But we had a strong, healthy downtown area at that point in time. And it's quite possible and highly desirable that shopping center complexes be developed along with a strong downtown. Now the downtown that we used to know will never exist again within my lifetime--that's a certainty. The transition that's occurring is one in which there will be more emphasis--in our case especially since we have a downtown university--on the students. There will be somewhat more emphasis possibly on some of the elderly, although we have a problem as to just where are the elderly going to be located in future years through apartment complex developments and so on. Right now they're pretty well scattered but of course, the housing for the elderly which is being developed currently or has been during the past few years are having a tendency now to concentrate them a little more than the community has experienced in the past.

Mr. Boyd: Do you think they'll concentrate downtown?

Mr. Mann: At this point it's anybody's guess. We haven't

run any trend studies--we do run these kinds of studies to make these kinds of determinations. In this particular regard, we have not. We have run studies on the elderly in social communities and value factor studies, as they are called, but not as it relates to the downtown.

Mr. Boyd: Do you have any idea what types of shops will go in downtown?

Mr. Mann: Yes, basically, we see less likelihood of new major department stores and possibly even some out migration of some of the existing department stores with more and more emphasis--we've been saying this for a number of years even before it occurred and now it's actually occurring and we're still holding the same viewpoint--more in the line of specialty shops will be attracted into the downtown area and certain kinds of services. Exactly what kinds, we don't know. But banks, for example, would be one kind. It seems like the banks have pretty well decided to stay here--they have branch banks but the main offices are in the downtown area. And there is absolutely nothing wrong with this at all. I'm not trying to emphasize that. What I am trying to say is that it appears that they will continue to stay and along with them certain kinds of insurance offices and other offices that are attracted because they conduct their business back and forth, realtors' offices and so forth.

Mr. Boyd: What about specialty shops, something that would cater to the students? Is that a possibility?

Harmon Boyd
Robert Mann

Mr. Mann: Yes, that's actually taking place, this kind of specialty shops. A long time ago--ten or fifteen years ago--people across the nation were saying "why don't we have better transportation networks into our cities to attract more people in from the suburbs and all this." If you'd make a historical study of this almost all of the talk was about bringing them into the city and few people realized that the same road that brings them in will let them get out, encourage them to get out, in fact. And really, it's had the opposite reaction. More and more people are dispersing over the countryside. So, we have had "decentralization" and everybody's familiar with the term. We are experiencing here in our community a substantial "decentralization". While the county has not grown a whole lot in actual population increase over the last ten years, we have had an actual increase. We are still experiencing a substantial new growth development in the county area on the basis of the trend out from the city into the county area. For example, we have approximately 120 active subdivisions in our county, scattered all over the county. Some of these are very, very small, just a few homes, and some of them are larger. We don't have any one single big tract developer.

Mr. Boyd: Is there anything in the future, a large developer?

Mr. Mann: No, not what we would call a large developer. There is talk about new developments. In fact our department is working right now on an "operation breakthrough" program with the federal government where there's a good possibility through

these efforts there may be 100 to 180 new dwellings come in as one project. And that usually is considered a large project for this community.

Mr. Boyd: Do you feel that leadership seminars and conferences should be conducted on community and area problems such as city and county planning?

Mr. Mann: Yes, a certain amount very definitely should be done because more and more planning is taking its place in our local community especially more so than what a lot of people feel. I think the average public and even some planning agencies are not doing it correctly, I feel. The average public has the wrong concept of what planning is all about. They keep thinking that it's a 20-year plan--always 20 years in the future. We don't envision it that way. What we are doing is developing tomorrow's plan and a year later, a plan for a year after up to five, ten, and twenty years in the future. Every year that transpires we extend that another year into the future. By tomorrow, I'm talking about the very next day. We are doing things that are having immediate impact on people today. There are a lot of different things. For example, we are very definitely involved in this "operation breakthrough" in attracting these 100-180 units here. It's taken 18 months of work leading up to this point by our office. We're involved in sign and street ordinances. We're doing water and sewer planning and programing. This is not a his-

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torical survey--this is for the future, the immediate future. What should be developed and in order to get federal funding. We're doing the same thing for land use development, for shopping center locations, for industrial type of development, for new streets, roads, highways, new interchanges, overpasses, bridges, and so on. These are all things that are going on right now and plans are coming out almost day by day.

Mr. Boyd: How can people be made aware of this? Do you think they know about this?

Mr. Mann: No, I don't think that everybody knows about it and unfortunately, I don't feel that the average citizen--I can look back at my own involvement or lack of it before I got involved in government work--and I don't think the average person is too concerned until he realizes it might have an impact on him and then he becomes concerned. If it affects him adversely, especially, he may have to put up a new address on his house, etc. At that point he becomes very much involved and concerned. There may have been talk on television and all kinds of advance warnings and alertings and they heard about it but didn't realize the ramifications because concern really hadn't hit them yet. Unfortunately a lot of the community is this way; the whole United States is this way. There are always those people, though, who are very much atuned to what is going on currently and those people are always aware. But I know this department has made all kinds of efforts to get our ideas across to the community and so forth over the last ten years.

Harmon Boyd
Robert Mann

Mr. Boyd: You're open with your work? You try to put it out so people will know about it?

Mr. Mann: That's right. Now, some of the work we do--a certain amount of it--is of such a technical nature that nobody would really have an interest. Yet, we publish it and make it available to anybody who wants it. We publish an annual report and last year we gave 600 copies of this annual report out and we let everyone know in the report what is available in the office and invite everyone that has a need to come and we'll assist them in any way we can. Mainly, we're here to assist the local government units--that's the reason we're here--not for the federal system. We only involve the federal government to get the funds in and help. We're here primarily to help the county government, the city government, the Library Board, as well, the school districts, town governments, and so forth. Thereby, we help the people.

Mr. Boyd: Well, thank you, Mr. Mann, and I appreciate the time you've given us for this. Maybe we can get together and help you with some of these conferences and seminars.

Mr. Mann: Thank you very much.

NOTE: This is a transcription of a cassette tape of a personal interview between Mr. Harmon Boyd, Vigo County Public Library, Interviewer, and Mr. Robert Mann, Executive Director of Area Planning Department for Vigo County, on May 19, 1971.

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May 20, 1971

Mr. Harmon Boyd, Vigo County Public Library -- Interviewer

Mr. Golby Uhlir, Executive Director, Terre Haute Department of Redevelopment -- Person Interviewed

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Mr. Boyd: A lot of us are confused by your title. Will you clarify the role, objectives, and responsibilities of your office?

Mr. Uhlir: The department is created by the state legislature through enabling legislation which permits cities to develop departments of redevelopment according to the "Cities and Towns Act" which was originally passed in 1953. As a follow-up to that act the city of Terre Haute in 1959 elected to use that legislation and created a department of redevelopment in and for the city of Terre Haute.

The structure of that department is that once the city has passed an ordinance creating the department, five trustees are appointed to serve the department. The five trustees are selected -- one by the Circuit Court Judge, two by the common council of the city, and two by the mayor for 4-year terms each. The terms overlap. Their responsibilities are primarily that of selecting competent commissioners to manage the affairs of the department. The trustees meet the first Monday of December to select commissioners on an annual basis. The commissioners must be 35 years of age and residents of the city. The trustees must be also. The trustees cannot be removed from office except by their own voluntary action, by death, by moving from the city, or by a civil court action resulting in a judgment which finds

them incompetent--not just the allegation or anything like that--it must be a determination by the circuit court or superior court in the county. Their [trustees] office is a very fixed thing except for those four alternatives.

The commissioners can be removed by the trustees at their discretion. The commissioners are selected on an annual basis. The requirements are that after the commissioners are appointed that on the 2nd of January in the year following their appointment, they meet to select officers and they then appoint an executive director who then develops his staff and the commissioners oversee the operation of the department. They are the policy-making body for the department. They act on department activities and are the entity which contracts for the city with the federal government and with the people accepting offers on property and so forth.

My position then is that of a person appointed by the commissioners to be responsible for the operation of the department.

The objectives of the office are to renovate those areas which are designated for renovation either by clearance or rehabilitation or the preservation of existing properties in the city of Terre Haute as designated by the commissioners or by other city or county entities. Our authority extends two (2) miles outside the city limits--we have a capability of extension two (2) miles beyond the city limits.

Harmon Boyd
Golby Uhlir

The responsibilities of the office are to administer the programs designated in those areas. It's a dual responsibility: it's a responsibility to protect the city from any liabilities that it may incur by failure to live up to federal contracts and it's a responsibility to the people of the city to try to get the changes done in the most efficient manner, least costly, and most considerate pattern possible.

Mr. Boyd: When we go around town we see a lot of areas that have been torn down but we don't know what's going in there. Of course, we hear rumors but we don't know what to believe. Are there within your office short- and long-range plans for the future of the city?

Mr. Uhlir: Yes, there are. Of course, many of the areas that are being torn down are areas being cleared outside the province of our office. The Aldens building on Wabash is not part of our departmental activity. The area cleared under the Housing Inspection program of the city are not within the province of our department. Areas cleared by Indiana State University or Union Hospital for their expansion are not within the province of our department. Areas that are being changed by the extension of the Fruitridge Avenue Project are by another activity of the city and through the City Engineers Office.

Our department has operated in the past in two specific areas. The first Urban Renewal Project area which is that area along South Third Street from Hulman Street north to Poplar Street and from Fifth Street west to First Street. It's the area

that now includes the Moore-Langen Printing building, the Budlock building, all of the elderly senior citizen housing, the Big Wheel restaurant, the Beverage Mart, Some Other Place [now Village Inn], Travel Lodge, Midtown Motel. Montgomery Ward, Krietenstein Glass and Paint properties, and Reuben H. Donnelley--all those are within the first Urban Renewal Project. The Indiana State University Maehling Terrace apartments are within that project area. And there are several apartments and houses over on Fourth Street that are in the rehabilitation section that are within that area.

The second area is up around City Hall and the Courthouse and it extends over to Seventh Street north of the university. We've conveyed that ground to the university already for university expansion. But it is primarily the downtown western section which goes to Third Street and does include the Corner Furniture block from Third to Fourth Street.

Those are the only two areas where we are directly involved in the acquisition and clearance and re-location of occupants of the area. We did assemble the neighborhood facility application for the new Hyte Center on South 13th Street and Washington Park. That was a cooperative effort on the part of the Community Action Program. Our office put the application together and Joe Mackey and Noel Hord helped to raise the funds and coordinated that part of it. OEO [Office of Economic Opportunity] helped us with statistics and interviews in the area. We assembled that. We also have been involved in the operation of a non-profit housing corporation along with many of the other

Harmon Boyd
Golby Uhlir

city leaders to develop the complex the Good Neighbor Housing Improvement Association plans to build and has started at 13th and Oak Streets.

But specifically in the clearance aspects, we are only in the first two areas that I mentioned. At the time that we start those projects we have plans that extend 5, 7, 10 years in the future in that area. We know before we even start buying property that there are certain space needs that the community should expect to have met within some period of time. Now, that changes a great deal in Terre Haute because while there may be a certain demand for commercial space in 1966, that demand, because of many of our zoning patterns, may have been saturated by re-zoning other areas for commercial use or for industrial use. As a consequence when we make a "utilization and market abilities" study as early as 1963 in the second project area and estimate that there are going to be needs for so many hundred thousand square feet of types of use, those use characteristics may very much be changed by the re-zoning of a section here or there for similar use. That saturates the market. One of the problems we've been running into right now in the downtown is "what's going to happen with the rest of it?" What's going to happen with the Terre Haute House; what's going to happen with the amphitheater; what's going to happen with the property cleared where Aldens and Sears used to be: is that going to be vacant or is there something else going in there and if so, what and how's that going to affect what we have on the west side.

Harmon Boyd
Golby Uhlir

The general characteristics that we find are that developers prefer development in our areas because they have a convenant that runs with the land for an extended period of time which protects them. They don't have to risk the investment in a piece of property with the idea that it's going to change next week because the next door neighbor has enough pressure to get their property re-zoned from residential to a gas station and they're not going to have a gas station next to their flower shop and what have you.

The long-range plans, of course, are primarily the responsibility of the Area Planning Department and we are primarily an implementation force in the community--to implement long-range planning. They [Area Planning] have the responsibility basically of designating and studying areas and becoming aware first that there is a need treatment.

Mr. Boyd: Do you work with Area Planning?

Mr. Uhlir: We do work with Area Planning and also with Public Housing as far as housing needs go. In fact, the 256 senior citizen units are all on property that was acquired from us at a written-down figure. We bought it, cleared it, improved it, and sold it to them at much below what we had paid for it. We generally sell our ground at about one-fourth (1/4) to one-third (1/3) what we paid for it. And that's why there has to be a federal grant because the federal grant makes up the difference in cost.

We are primarily an implementation force for long-range

Harmon Boyd
Golby Uhlir

planning and through this particular activity planning became apparent to the community. Before renewal came to the city there was no movement toward planning. At that time I think Bob Mann was an assistant in the Engineer's Office and of course, the STate was talking about transportation planning and that evolved into other types of planning and it caused an extension in the developments of what should have been done 25 or 30 years ago. We have been trying to follow the "Community Design and Goals Manual" and trying to follow that other changes that take place. Nothing is constant in planning. It's a changing process. A plan that is prepared in 1967 by 1972 may have to have many modifications made. Areas that looked stable at that time may have changed. Industrial expansion may have caused changes. Plants on the north side may have caused a different demand for a housing market on the north side of the city, a different income level, a variety of things. So, we have to try to watch those things and take those things into account along with what our national priorities are. If the federal government is going to pay the bill we have to be able to develop plans within the framework of federal acceptance. As a consequence, the finite planning, the specific planning of a given area, becomes a transfer, in effect, from generalized community or area-wide planning to a specific department such as ours with the responsibility for rehabilitation and renewal, in housing, and inspection and then it also transfers to public housing on what housing needs are. We only provide ground for the housing authority.

Harmon Boyd
Golby Uhlir

Mr. Boyd: You work with Area Planning and the others that you've mentioned. Are there other agencies or departments?

Mr. Uhlir: Indiana is a pecular state in that it has developed so many entities primarily because it appears there is a fear to concentrate authority in any one particular place. A fear that authority will be misused. Somewhat of a distrust of the leadership in public service, it appears. As a consequence there are a variety of entities that we have to work with--Public Housing, Area Planning, Board of Public Works and Safety, Transportation (plans have to be approved by the Bureau of Public Roads and by the State Highway Commission as well as the Area Transportation Planning Committee); the Economic Development District must be considered as to the impact that we will be having and we work closely with them. They've been doing a great deal of work on the extension of water lines and sewer lines in areas such as Liggett, bypasses at Hillsdale, and neighborhood facility applications--they've used our offices to some degree to help on those. In other areas we work closely with those groups at the Human Relations Commission, State Employment offices, Civil Rights organizations, Equal Employment Opportunity groups, Community Action program, and OEO at City Hall because of the impact that our activities will have in poverty areas. We work primarily in poverty areas, either commercial poverty--run down buildings for commercial use-- or residential areas that have real problems. And, of course, the people in those areas need, in addition to just having the

structural changes, they need other kinds of assistance. Social is just as much a concern of our department--the social responsibilities as are the physical. As a consequence, we're working with all those groups in the public field. Then in the private sector we have a great deal of relationship with the banks relative to home improvement loans, for upgrading property; we underwrite, we guarantee, we make loans ourselves, they're processed. We've loaned as much as, well, almost $50,000, over $49,000, on rehabilitation of a house. In fact, the one two doors south of us here. Those are handled through our local mortgage brokers. So, we deal with the banks as a private entity. We deal with unions, contractors--we provide a great deal of work, abstractors, real estate people--all of our property that we acquire has been appraised by the local real estate men. We're very much involved.

The impact in the community is probably not well understood when we bring in in these two areas--better than 12 million dollars has been brought into the city from the federal government--those dollars into real estate. We bought 3 million dollars worth of property in the second project--$3 million, 200 hundred thousand dollars worth [$3,200,000]. As a general rule that generates a 7 times real estate transfer. That means that this $3 million usually produces $21 million worth of real estate activity in a community, not counting what happens when we then sell the property. This property that we buy--the people then buy other property, they get a tax advantage, they're able to buy without having to pay capital gains on their obsolete

property. They can buy new and that usually results in a seven-fold generating factor. The total generating factor of outside money brought in in a renewal program is about 12 times. So that $12 million in the past six or seven years has generated about $144 million dollars worth of volume in the city. That's a rather significant factor; it affects nearly everybody.

Mr. Boyd: What do you feel will happen to the downtown area? Do you think the character of life will center around senior citizens, university students, or where?

Mr. Uhlir: It appears that the downtown is going through a transformation. It still is the only place where you can get the multiplicity of goods and services that are expected. The shopping centers are primarily affecting the competition from the goods standpoint. It's much easier to buy in the shopping centers. Their environment is more pleasant. They're new. There is more space. There is an air-conditioned mall at Honey Creek Square. Easy parking, easy access, easy loading. All of those things have a tendency to detract from the delivery of goods downtown. Of course, if that continues, the competition will become greater and greater for the downtown. The downtown, unless it takes its own initiative, will continue to become less of a factor in the retail market. Right now, of course, it is still the only place where you can get the multiplicity services--dental services, accountant services, attorney services, doctors services, what have you. And it's the only place where you can

get the variety of selection--bakeries, drug stores, clothing, furniture, etc. The downtown has been pretty derelict in attending to its own affairs and as a consequence, it has only done piecemeal work in competition. Part of that may be because the ownership to a great degree is absentee. The public responsibility connected with the downtown requires leadership to exercise direction. We've made, as a community, a great deal of investment in the downtown. We have our major utility systems downtown. If we're not going to use them, that's money wasted, It's idle. So, it requires mayors, councils, commissions such as mine, and area planning commissions to say "this is what we're going to be doing downtown because we've got a big stake in it."

Downtowns as a general rule produce about one-fourth (1/4) of the city tax revenues. Our downtown is down around fifteen percent (15%). That means that the residents throughout the rest of the city are having to make up the difference. And they ought to be vitally concerned with the renovation and resurrection of the downtown. Most of them are not. They don't want to see money spent. It becomes very much a "cut off your nose to spite your face" type of attitude that we do have to change. The downtown will probably continue to shift on a gradual basis without any other impetus toward the collegiate shopping concept--small shops and more and more like a village like you'll find in Champaign-Urbana [Illinois] or at Ball State out near the campus. Unless we take some kind of initiative both in the downtown ownership and merchants' standpoint and from the governmental

leadership--that will probably be the transition before long, I would imagine. I have noticed that at Meadows some people have moved their offices and insurance offices are at Southland and Meadows and eventually the same thing will be happening with attorneys and dentists and some doctors are starting to do that. The exodus is continuing and it will continue unless we do something to revitalize it [the downtown area] and make it more competitive than outlaying areas. Right now there's no direction in that regard. Downtown merchants as a general rule seem to express the fear that if they take the initiative people will think that they're only looking out for their own best interests, which they are and which they ought to be, but at the same time that looks out for all of our best interests.

Mr. Boyd: To wind this up, do you feel that leadership seminars and conferences should be conducted on community and area problems such as city-county planning?

Mr. Uhlir: I think they should, yes. That's only one example. I think we need them on the whole understanding of public service and responsibilities and what the activities of the different delivery systems are. I think they need to be pretty open--not canned conferences. Many times we go to these canned conferences where someone tells what he does. I think they need to be more than seminars and conferences--they need to be workshops on how, what we will do, what the problems are, and how can the problems be solved and what timetable do we have

Harmon Boyd
Golby Uhlir

to use to solve them.

Mr. Boyd: Do you think we'll have some of those?

Mr. Uhlir: Some people talk about them. We've tried to get involved in some of them around here--some of the church groups have them. We had meetings down here in the office for about six or eight months with representatives from ISU, the Library, Chamber of Commerce, Economic Development District, Area Planning, H.E.L.P. and League of Women Voters--all those groups came and sat in just to discuss whatever problems might come up. It didn't work too well because everybody seemed insecure and a little bit afraid to want to bare their own thoughts on the matter. It needs to be a very open type of situation where we really get down to problem solving. Group action is very useful in identifying where problem areas are. Group decision-making narrows down to a smaller element. At some place people have to make the decision and that's not just going to be on a multitude basis. Students are very good in identifying problems on campuses. But the problem solving requires not only their participation in identifying the problems and some concepts on what solutions would be acceptable but ultimately, action on those. The same thing is true with downtowns or residential neighborhoods.

Mr. Boyd: I want to thank you for giving us this time and I've enjoyed talking with you.

Harmon Boyd
Golby Uhlir

Mr. Uhlir: It's my pleasure. I don't feel that I've given any time. I think its considerate of you to visit with me and I think it's the kind of responsibility which the public ought to expect. That's what we're here for. We ought to be able to communicate these things. So, thank you for coming.

NOTE: This is a transcription of a cassette tape made on May 20, 1971, of a personal interview between Mr. Harmon Boyd of the Vigo County Public Library, Interviewer, and Mr. Golby Uhlir, Director, Terre Haute Department of Redevelopment.

lf/7-71

STAFF INSTITUTE - JUNE 4, 1971

GROUPS FOR 10:30-11:30 DISCUSSIONS

GROUP I

Marie Long, Leader
Ed Howard
Vula Malooley
Mary Barnhart
Karen Mortz
Ruth Murray
Julia Thiede
Kenneth Smith
Clarence Brink
Betsy Merrill
Darlene Mace
Mickey Ray
Carol Weaver
Trillis Kutchan

GROUP II

Betty Dodson, Leader
Betty Martin
Jane Covert
Louise Barrick
Charlotte Williams
Fletcher Gates
Carol Sutherland
Lois Bronnert
Edris Landers
Elnora Miller
Susan Shepherd
Jenny Adams
Nina Stewart

GROUP III

Jessie Hord, Leader
Frances Boyd
Ann Newman
Lillian Laybold
Suzanne Van Reed
Gloria Rensch
Berneice Thomas
Dorothy A. Thomas
Hazel Hamblen
Phyllis Hunt
Margaret Arthur
Roberta Sims
Bob St. John
Evelyn LaBier

GROUP IV

Genevieve Reisner, Leader
Harmon Boyd
Irene McDonough
Alice Feutz
Beverly Light
Floetta Bolin
Gerry Flint
Margaret Rohan
Dorothy M. Thomas
Linda Fagg
Virginia Smith
Bill Tanner
Paul Prior
Ann Silliman

May 26, 1971

Mrs. Jessie Hord - Vigo County Public Library - Interviewer

Mr. Kenneth Moulton - Vice-President for Business Affairs
Indiana State University

Mrs. Hord: First, may I take this opportunity to express my very sincere appreciation on behalf of the Public Library for your time given in permitting us to briefly discuss ISU's relation to future plans for the educational, economic, and cultural development of Terre Haute. As Mrs. Frances Boyd, Head of the Public Services Department of the Vigo County Public Library, stated in her recent letter, the topic of our Staff Institute program this year is: "The Future of the City and the Community." Several key persons representing important organizations and institutions of the community are being interviewed in order to get a total picture of present and future plans which will affect the progress and growth of Terre Haute and Vigo County. The goals of the Institute are: (1) to arouse interest and awareness of city needs by presenting a brief overview of the physical characteristics of the city, (2) to identify the governmental services that have responsibility for city planning, (3) to explore what is being planned to meet today's challenges, (4) to suggest areas where the Library might provide information or act as a catalyst for city progress. Our interview, as has already been stated, will be centered around three basic questions: (1) Will the new amphitheater serve the community more as a convention center, a sports arena, or a theater; (2) What

services in the community, particularly downtown, are lacking or inadequate from the students' standpoint and how is the community responding to these services; (3) What are some of the major building programs the university now has underway or under consideration for the future.

Mrs. Hord: Mr. Moulton, will the new amphitheater serve the community more as a convention center in which district, state and regional meetings can be held for groups such as the Jaycees, Kiwanis, etc., or as an enlarged sports arena for the university and community or as a civic theater with pop-group singers, speakers, and other similar areas of entertainment?

Mr. Moulton: Mrs. Hord, I think that the new facility will serve all of the purposes you mentioned. It will be suitable for athletic events and a range of other functions including variety shows, music and dramatic presentations, lectures, graduation ceremonies, exhibitions, conventions, ice shows, circuses, and so on. I think it is safe to say that it will be used more as a theater, lecture hall, and for conventions than as a sports arena. Insofar as we can see now the sports events to be held in the facility would probably not number more than 20 per year. So, this leaves a potential of 345 days per year for other events. It is not inconceivable that such events as Bob Hope, Harry Belafonte, Guy Lombardo, whatever is today's equivalent of the Beatles, broadway stage shows, ballet, and other concert presentations will be seen frequently in the new amphitheater.

Mrs. Jessie Hord
Mr. Kenneth Moulton

Now, there's been a lot of conversation about the amphitheater and why it hasn't been started yet. I think it would probably be well to say that it's been necessary to start a complete re-design of the facility to make it somewhat smaller in order to construct it with the funds that are available. It is contemplated that the re-designed facility will serve every purpose for which the original structure was intended but will seat fewer persons--perhaps 10,800 persons rather than 12,800 persons in the original design. It will still be an excellent facility which will be large enough to serve the needs about 99% of the time. The crowds expected for amphitheater events will generally be in the range of 2,500 to 7,000, and the capacity of the facility will seldom be reached. We wish that it were practical to plan for a facility with all seats to be used 100% of the time but it just isn't feasible to believe that.

Mrs. Hord: Well, I'm sure that everyone in the community is looking forward, though, to this enlarged area or civic center.

By whom and how will scheduling of the amphitheater be arranged?

Mr. Moulton: There are professionals in this field. There are professional auditorium managers and we expect to employ such a person just as soon as the amphitheater has started construction because for some conventions it is necessary to get about two years lead time in order to plan them properly.

Mrs. Jessie Hord
Mr. Kenneth Moulton

I think that while we're on that subject that I should say to you that our present planning is that the plans and specifications for the re-bidding of the re-designed amphitheater will be completed the first part of October of this year [1971] and that construction will start by December 1 of this year [1971] to be completed by December 1, 1973. We're anxious to employ a real professional in this regard. We know that he--in these days I shouldn't say he, I should say he or she--will want to know and study the needs, whether it's the community, the university, or even perhaps an outside booking-agent-type of situation when it takes this kind of enterprise to serve the university and community best. There will be concerns about the priority of the use of the facility but we expect the planning to be done early enough in any event that any presentation, convention, or what not, that is scheduled can honor that schedule regardless of what happens in the future.

Mrs. Hord: Could you say just a little about the parking facilities for the center?

Mr. Moulton: Well, this has been another hot subject, of course, There have been a lot of people talking about parking without knowing much about it. As I indicated a minute or two ago, we will have a problem when we have to find parking spaces, or if we ever had to find parking spaces for 10,000 people. The truth is that there will never be 10,000 people in this building unless about half of them are students who will walk from the campus. So, we'll think in terms of parking

for 5,000 to 6,000 cars. When we think of that I think we have to know that there are presently quite a number of parking spaces within five to six blocks of this planned facility. Our research has indicated to us that patrons for events such as are held in an amphitheater arrive on the average of three and one half (3½) persons to a car and that they do not mind walking five or six blocks for such an event because it is not something that they do every time. That is treating the question quite generally. I will say that we doubt that there will be adequate parking at the time that the facility is opened. That will become a second priority, not that we won't be working on it throughout the construction of the amphitheater, but the area east of the amphitheater is destined to become parking just as quickly as we can make it that. And if private enterprise does not build a parking ramp garage to serve the university, downtown, amphitheater, and say, the university Student Union Building, we can be reasonably sure that the university will make that move itself.

Mrs. Hord: This sounds very interesting. Thank you.

We know that the student population has a great influence on downtown development in terms of types of businesses, services, etc., and we are aware of the contribution of the student population to the downtown business economy. From the students' standpoint, what services in the community, and especially in the downtown area are lacking or are inadequate and how do you think the community is responding to these services?

Mrs. Jessie Hord
Mr. Kenneth Moulton

Mr. Moulton: That's kind of a difficult question for me to respond to, Mrs. Hord, as I'm not very expert in that area, either. However, I do know that students are concerned about the lack of indoor and outdoor recreational and entertainment facilities for students, especially for those students who are under 21. There are few of these kinds of facilities within walking distance of the campus. The Park Board and the City have done an excellent job with the part at Deming and Fowler Park is great but there's hardly anything in the downtown area that serves this purpose for the students. I should say to you that the university is planning some of this kind of facility itself west of Third Street and north of Locust. But it is going to take several years to develop these properties for student youths. The students feel that many of the new entertainment and evening facilities cater to only the over-21 age group. I suppose these are the ones that are the most profitable and the ones who allow the people who run them to stay in business. Nevertheless, they do not serve the under-21 age student. The students would like to see a downtown shopping area that includes a drug store that stays open later at night and a grocery store within walking distance of the campus. They are concerned about the bus facilities because many of our students leave and arrive by bus. I think that in saying this I should indicate to you that there are more than 6000 students who live on campus every day. This is out of an enrollment of approximately 14,000 students. Two very

Mrs. Jessie Hord
Mr. Kenneth Moulton

important things to students: there is a need for more job opportunities to provide part-time employment for students and we would hope that an increased number of merchants would involve themselves in this. Students generally are very good credit risks. Some of the downtown stores, it seems to me, have been quite understanding and generous in their approach to check cashing for students and even have, I believe, limited type charge accounts. It seems to me that this is a field in which downtown merchants could help themselves as well as helping the students. Now, these seem to be small kinds of items to mention, but they are the kinds of problems that, once solved, will make a much more liveable situation for the students.

Mrs. Hord: And, I feel sure that the businessmen of the downtown area should be concerned about these things because we're going to have more students coming to ISU, I'm sure, throughout the years.

What other major building programs are being considered and in what general direction will the buildings be headed?

Mr. Moulton: Well, as I'm sure you know, we've had a very active building program at Indiana State for quite a number of years now. There have been major buildings under construction every year since 1956 that I know about personally. Those projects underway presently include a new boiler plant, which the total cost will be 4 million 500 thousand ($4,500,000). It will be completed next spring and the electrostatic precipita-

tors which are installed in the new stacks will almost completely eliminate the smoke problem which we presently experience in the area. The Student Health and Counseling Center located on North Fifth Street just south of the Lincoln Quadrangles will be completed late this year. This new two and a half million dollar structure will provide tremendous improvement in the facilities available to students for health care and counseling. The space which the Student Health Service presently occupies in the Administration Building will be used for Administrative offices. A major facility and long awaited, under construction, is the new library north of Sycamore Street between Sixth and Center Streets. It is scheduled for completion in late 1973. It's a five-story structure which is air-conditioned, carpeted in most areas, and will have an air door--this is a 20-foot wide moving air curtain at the main entrance and is believed to be the first library installation with this type of equipment. The library will house approximately one million volumes, seat almost 2000 readers, and have a staff of 125. It has a number of very excellent features and will be saluted by the entire campus when it's completed. We've recently occupied the School of Nursing building at the southwest corner of Eighth and Chestnut Streets and will soon occupy the fourth unit of married student apartments on South Third Street. This is another 112 apartments for married students, and it's part of a 384-apartment complex. We've had the use of the Stadium for the past year but work on the project has continued through out

the year. And the street improvements, sidewalks, and lighting work will be done this summer. It is expected that the Stadium facility will be in first class condition for the fall football season. On June 7th--we have waited until the day after commencement--work on the Tirey Memorial Union addition and remodeling of the present building will start. This will provide some of the indoor recreational space of which I spoke earlier. Now, there will be more construction forth coming on campus. A decision has not yet been reached relative to the next academic facility but it's reasonable to assume that it will either be a large general classroom building or a School of Education building. It's difficult to identify just exactly what building is going to be next when you have so many needs. Our shopping lists for new construction numbers at least ten buildings, each of which is in the several million dollar class, and we have a number of older buildings which need major remodeling, airconditioning, and so forth. But as far as we can see, the construction program will increase at high intensity.

Mrs. Hord: Thank you so very much. You've been very helpful, and I'm sure that we feel more convinced now than ever the very important role that Indiana State University is playing and will continue to play in the development of Terre Haute and Vigo County.

NOTE: This is a transcription of a cassette tape interview between Mrs. Jessie Hord, Vigo County Public Library, Interviewer, and Mr. Kenneth Moulton, Vice-President for Business Affairs, Indiana State University, Person Interviewed.

lf/7-71

May 28, 1971

Mrs. Betty Dodson - Vigo County Public Library, Interviewer

Mr. C. Kenneth Cottom - Superintendent, Vigo County School Corporation, Person Interviewed

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Mrs. Dodson: Mr. Cottom, I would like to thank you on behalf of the Vigo County Public Library for taking time to give us information relative to today's topic which is: "The Future of the City as a Community."

You, along with several other community leaders, are helping us to get an overall picture of what planning is presently being done and what some of the projected plans are for the future of Terre Haute and Vigo County.

The goals of this institute are: to arouse interest and awareness of city needs by presenting a brief overview of the physical characteristics of the city; to identify the governmental services that have responsibility for city planning; to explore what is being planned to meet today's needs and tomorrow's challenges; to suggest areas where the library might provide information or act as a catalyst for city programs.

Our interview will deal particularly with the new high schools and school enrollment in relation to the projected population.

Mr. Cottom, after long years of planning the new high schools will soon be ready for use and I think that most people in Vigo County are thrilled about the new facilities and are looking forward to seeing them and to having them used. How will the new high schools affect their immediate neighborhoods? That is, do you think they will become more residential or more commercial?

Mrs. Betty Dodson
Mr. C. Kenneth Cottom

Mr. Cottom: Well, it is my opinion that they probably will be more residential. By this and by immediate neighborhoods, it's pretty hard to define since both schools are located on the perimeter of the city. Since they are on the perimeter, I would anticipate, at least, more housing on the outside of the city and in the suburban areas.

Mrs. Dodson: What will be the effect on traffic and on food service facilities in the areas surrounding the schools?

Mr. Cottom: We will have approximately 2000 students enrolled at each school. With that many students I imagine certain business concerns would locate some food service facilities in the neighborhood of the schools. I don't expect this to the degree that we find close to our schools now since the campus will be moreorless of a closed campus at noon hour. So, the noon lunch will be eaten in the building.

Mrs. Dodson: Will the students be bused or will they have to furnish their own transportation?

Mr. Cottom: Many students will be bused. More students will be bused than are being bused to the present schools. Some will walk. If they live within a mile and a half of the school, they will be expected to get to the school. Otherwise, we will be transporting. So, many within the city of Terre Haute who are now walking will receive free bus transportation.

Mrs. Betty Dodson
Mr. C. Kenneth Cottom

Mrs. Dodson: Will the new high schools be self-contained communities? You did say that students wouldn't be in transit during the day, didn't you?

Mr. Cottom: Yes.

Mrs. Dodson: They would be restricted in their off-campus movements?

Mr. Cottom: They will be that. They will only have one-half hour for lunch. So that just gives them time to go to the cafeteria, their lockers, and back to the classroom.

Mrs. Dodson: Do you see a long-range effect on the County as a whole? With fully equipped vocational facilities, do you think there will be more students following the vocational program?

Mr. Cottom: As I would interpret it, that is two different questions. On the county as a whole, I'm sure the people coming to our community for the first time, after having a look at probably Wiley and Gerstmeyer, are not favorably impressed with our community. I know some professional people with children who are approaching the high school age would be very apprehensive about moving to our community. We try to explain that the educational program is good within those old buildings, but it's pretty hard to convince people of that.

For the second part of the question regarding the vocational education, undoubtedly we will have more opportunities in that area. We have expanded the program. For next year we have more

Mrs. Betty Dodson
Mr. C. Kenneth Cottom

students who have enrolled in the vocational area than have this particular year.

Mrs. Dodson: You commented a while ago that you had a co-operative program going with Ivy Tech at the present?

Mr. Cottom: By cooperative program--in the past we have assumed a great deal of responsibility for adult education. With Ivy Tech, they in turn have assumed that. We will be very cooperative with them. We are presently transferring our practical nursing program to Ivy Tech. So, in the future we will be working very closely with them. They have very much to offer the students and adults of this community.

Mrs. Dodson: I think that's great. Will the non-school public have access to the school facilities after regular school hours?

Mr. Cottom: This is our plan, certainly. We have many facilities that will be enticing, I think, to the adults as well as the high school age students. We know that many of our vocational areas will be used for the adult education programs. We have some physical education activities, or areas, that also, I think, would be very appealing to the public. Our new swimming pools are very fine, and we feel that these buildings do belong to the community and we are interested in knowing from the community how we can serve them.

Mrs. Dodson: Can grownups use the facilities on a rental basis?

Mr. Cottom: This is the practice now, certainly, that any time

Mrs. Betty Dodson
Mr. C. Kenneth Cottom

that we have a money-making activity by an adult group, we do charge a rental amount to cover the cost of the janitorial services, primarily.

Mrs. Dodson: Will the media centers in the schools be open after hours for use by the students.

Mr. Cottom: This is under consideration at this time. We will have two full-time librarians assigned or media specialists, whichever way you would like to look at it. But two full-time librarians are assigned to our high schools so we can stagger hours. We certainly should have the media centers open for student use.

Mrs. Dodson: Do you think that we may possibly have year-round schools here in the near future?

Mr. Cottom: We need to define our terms on year-round schools. We hope to have an expanded summer school program even this year. So, we do have a year-round school in a sense. However, when we use this term we ordinarily think that we are providing school on possibly a three-semester basis or a four-quarter basis with the student choosing three of the four quarters. Very often cities and school corporations have gone to this plan because of crowded facilities. At this time we do not have those crowded facilities. We don't need to push in this direction to conserve the space. It is very possible that we can use this. This is a trend nationally, as you know. So, we are considering it.

Mrs. Betty Dodson
Mr. C. Kenneth Cottom

Mrs. Dodson: Let's have some comments about the enrollment of the schools and the future enrollment. What is the projected enrollment for the Vigo County School Corporation for the next five to ten year periods?

Mr. Cottom: We are anticipating a slight decrease in enrollment. The birth rate in Vigo County has dropped slightly. Unless we have an influx of population, we don't anticipate an increase. However, with new industry it's always possible that we will have an increase in population. It's pretty hard at this time, at least, to forecast an increase.

Mrs. Dodson: Do you think the "pill" might have some effect?

Mr. Cottom: Well, I think it very definitely has from the statistics that have been presented.

Mrs. Dodson: Because of financial difficulties, the parochial schools may be giving way to public education more and more. How is this situation going to affect the school enrollment in Vigo County?

Mr. Cottom: Well, if we would assume the responsibility for more educational facilities for the parochial students, we certainly would have the facilities available. We are not crowded at this time. We can, at least, I would estimate, take about 500 students more at each of our high schools. With our junior high schools, we have a flexibility. One day, at least, we hope to have Otter Creek as a full junior high school instead of the split assignments we give it now as junior high

Mrs. Betty Dodson
Mr. C. Kenneth Cottom

and elementary school.

Mrs. Dodson: An effort is presently being made to enroll handicapped children and I gather from what you have already said, facilities won't have to be expanded to take care of that?

Mr. Cottom: We are in the planning stages. As you know, there is mandatory legislation which mandates that we provide more educational facilities and education for the handicapped. We have already submitted our plan to the State. In our planning stages, at least, we have a building that we have in mind that we can use for this north, a second one south. So, we do have the physical facilities available. The legislature, though, in mandating it, did not fund the program. So, we're very hopeful, at least, before we have to implement the program that we will have some funds available.

Mrs. Dodson: Are there any evident moves in the population movement that are affecting the school districts at present?

Mr. Cottom: I think the casual observer would notice that the population is moving from Terre Haute to the surrounding community. However, schools are located--both junior high and senior high, as well as elementary now--in the perimeter areas where we can adjust. As long as we don't have an overall population increase in the county, we can adjust attendence districts and provide the facilities for our students.

Mrs. Betty Dodson
Mr. C. Kenneth Cottom

Mrs. Dodson: Will there ultimately be a new east high school? There doesn't seem to be any need for it at present. Is that still planned?

Mr. Cottom: That depends on growth. If we have an adequate amount of growth, naturally, we would consider this. However, the North School is not truly a north school. It is a north-east school located on North Fruitridge Avenue. So, the basic plan was for a west, north, south, and east. But in enlarging the two high schools that we built, we located one northeast which did compensate for that.

Mrs. Dodson: Does the future belong to the suburbs?

Mr. Cottom: I would like to toss that question back to you. We know nation-wide that we are having a problem with city and urban problems--that people enjoy moving away from the center of the city. Whether the future belongs to the suburbs or not is a good question. However, I don't think anymore with our school corporation for the entire county--with me, it's not a matter of city and county. We provide the same facilities for both, the same educational program for both. So, I think of this now as a city of Vigo County rather than just a city confined to Harrison Township.

Mrs. Dodson: What will be the fate of inner-city schools now? I mean schools like Sandison, Thompson. Will they go farther out? Will new schools be built farther out?

Mr. Cottom: It would be impossible to re-locate a new elementary

Mrs. Betty Dodson
Mr. C. Kenneth Cottom

school on the site of Thompson and on the site of Sandison. There is just not the acreage there--and no way could we build a building there. We can combine enrollments. By having larger enrollments, we can have a better program, we think, for students. So, we basically have six classes at Thompson and one teacher for each grade one to six. But we can, by expanding enrollments, provide better grouping, better facilities, and better equipment. So, we are thinking in terms of larger schools and locating them in areas other than where they are now.

Mrs. Dodson: No specific plans really have been made about locations and so on?

Mr. Cottom: Let me say this. Plans are being considered. We're even so far as looking at a site for one particular building that would replace a part of the enrollment within the area that you're discussing here.

Mrs. Dodson: Do you have any studies or surveys underway that will aid the Vigo County School Corporation in planning future facilities?

Mr. Cottom: Very definitely. The Board adopted one last winter for the secondary program in which a program was accepted to complete the secondary building program. With this plan Gerstmeyer site was authorized for use as a site for a junior high site. A building will be constructed there. We have received bids and are ready to award those bids. The

second building at the junior high level to be considered for replacement is the Concannon building. And we are hopeful that we can move this direction very shortly. That will complete the secondary building program. Mr. John Meissel, Director of Elementary Education, and his staff, are preparing a report now for the building program for the elementary school. We will be announcing this in the near future.

Mrs. Dodson: Do you have any further comments to make, Mr. Cottom, about what we've discussed this morning before we wind this up?

Mr. Cottom: I'm very hopeful. We've made many, many changes this year in our school program and our school corporation. Any time we have changes we make ripples and waves. I think the major areas of concern have been resolved. I think that in the future we will look forward to better facilities, better programs, better educational climate for Vigo County.

Mrs. Dodson: Again, may I express our appreciation to you for your willingness to contribute to our program. Thank you very much for sharing this information with us.

Mr. Cottom: Thank you for inviting me to be a part of it.

NOTE: This is a transcription of a cassette tape interview conducted between Mrs. Betty Dodson, Vigo County Public Library, Interviewer, and Mr. C. Kenneth Cottom, Superintendent, Vigo County School Corporation, on May 28, 1971, for the VCPL Staff Institute.

June 4, 1971

Mrs. Marie Long, Vigo County Public Library -- Interviewer

Mr. Gerald Dooley, Executive Director of the West Central Indiana Economic Development District
Person Interviewed

Mrs. Long: Mr. Dooley has graciously consented to this interview in order that we, the staff of VCPL, might become better acquainted with this governmental agency. At this time I would like to present to you Mr. Gerald Dooley.

In the short time that I have been here in your office, it is very evident to me that you have quite a busy schedule. And I'd like to thank you for taking this time from that schedule. And now if I may, I have a few questions that I would like you to consider. First, what comprises the Economic Development District?

Mr. Dooley: To answer that question, let me give you the definition that the Economic Development Administration uses when setting up an Economic Development District. Their definition is that an economic development district is a "group of adjacent counties upon an area which (1) is the proper size to permit effective economic development, and by this we mean that enough of the counties are grouped together so that they can pool their resources and that they are linked by labor markets, by resource trade markets, and by natural resources or by transportation; (2) must contain at least two redevelopment counties and the criteria we use for designating the redevelopment counties is that the annual unemployment average must be above 6%; (3) must contain an economic development center; in other words, this is a group-center concept

whereby there is one city in a district where the greatest potential for development is and of course, in our district the city is Terre Haute; (4) must be officially designated by the Economic Advisement Administration after it is recognized and approved by the State of Indiana.

Mrs. Long: What is the employment picture for this region; is it above or is it below par?

Mr. Dooley: Well, personally, I think the future employment picture for the region is good, and I base this on the fact that our transportation network is becoming much better in the area. As you know, the Highway 41 program south of Terre Haute is under construction. WE expect all of the contracts to be let by the end of 1972. This will connect Terre Haute with a 4-lane interstate to Evansville, and then, of course, we still have the northern section to Chicago which will be completed, we feel, within six to eight years after this. Based on our transportation network, our educational system, the attractions that Terre Haute does have, and the progress Terre Haute has made over the past ten or twelve years, I think we have a very good future in the employment picture.

Mrs. Long: How do we compare with the other areas considering the length of time that is spent on our district?

Mr. Dooley: The whole district concept was begun in 1965 with the passing of the Public Works of Economic Development Act and it is federal legislation. We've really been in existence since

1960, officially designated in 1968. There are approximately 110 districts throughout the United STates and the earliest ones were set up in 1965, and most of the districts are in the southern southeastern United STates; we are the only one in the State of Indiana. This is primarily because of the criteria I mentioned before that you need to set up an Economic Development District. There are very few areas, possibiy one or two other areas in the State Of Indiana, which could become designated as an Economic Development District because primarily of the unemployment picture of the county. There are states in the south--Georgia, Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi--in which every county in these states is in the Economic Development District.

Mrs. Long: What do you see as the priority needs when a new industry comes into the community? Education?

Mr. Dooley: Education, of course, is a factor. We feel, and I have stated it in several talks that I have given, that the primary thing that an industry looks at when they come into an area, is the profitability of the area. Industry is in this business to make a profit, so the things that cut down costs are the things they look for. Among these, of course, is a good location for the site. Transportation picture, transportation costs is a big factor. I think the tax structure of a community is looked at, but I don't think it is looked at as much as people think it is. Housing is, of course, a factor. When I mentioned transportation, I mean all aspects--rail, highway, and air. Education is a factor. If you have to pin me down on the one key factor that a firm looks

Marie Long
Gerald Dooley

at (I forgot to mention labor--can you get the labor or can't you--is a factor) but one key factor is this--transportation.

Mrs. Long: How about recreation. Is that really as important as you hear it is?

Mr. Dooley: Yes, it is. Recreation is becoming more and more of a factor. You see a lot of industries going to the 35 hour week, and a lot of them than haven't are at least thinking about it at this stage of the game. Employees and their families are having much more leisure time; recreation is becoming more and more of a factor. Also, another thing that I want to mention is the cultural activities in the community that have been appearing. I think we're fortunate in that aspect in that we have three institutions of higher education with Indiana State, Rose Hulman, and Saint Mary of the Woods. I don't think very many communities of 70,000 can say this--that they have this good of an educational network and that they can provide the cultural facilities that we have.

Mrs. Long: Are the shopping centers a drawing point, or do the people really like downtown?

Mr. Dooley: I think the shopping centers are a drawing point. Certainly, it is much easier for people outside of Terre Haute to come in on the interstate or come up Highway 41 or come down Highway 41 from the north and go to HoneyCreek Square or stop at Plaza North and shop. And as you know, the parking problem itself in the downtown area is a real big problem and you don't hear of

this problem at the shopping centers. You're able to get what you need at these shopping centers, they're providing the services that are required, they're providing the goods that people want to buy. And, I think that it's definitely going to have an effect on the downtown business district. I wouldn't want to say how much of an effect it has had on it, but certainly it has had an effect on the downtown district.

Mrs. Long: I guess we're going to the more informal and casual life; at least you don't have to dress up when you go to the shopping center. This is true for the children especially.

Mr. Dooley: Yes, that's true.

Mrs. Long: What do you think of the effect on the central city itself in the economic growth?

Mr. Dooley: Well, I'm not sure exactly what the effect is. I think the central city in Terre Haute is certainly not the same as the central city in Chicago, or New York, or Philadelphia, or Los Angeles, or some of the big metropolitan areas. We don't have the large populous of minority groups in Terre Haute that they have in other areas. But the idea that a lot of people have toward redeveloping the downtown business district is that you paint the fronts of the stores and you expect people to come into them. My thinking on this is that if you really want to improve the downtown business district, and again, I'm not trying to compare Terre Haute with a large city, because this is not fair to Terre Haute to do this, but in your larger cities especially, if

you want to increase the number of retail sales, you're making in the downtown business district, you've got to increase the incomes of the people who are living adjacent to your downtown area. There are a lot of people in your major cities, downtown who do not have transportation to get outside to your large shopping centers. I'm sure this is the case in Terre Haute, also. But, my thinking on increasing the downtown traffic, especially in your major cities, is to increase the incomes of the people who are living adjacent to your downtown business district. Of course, in Terre Haute there is no doubt the traffic pattern--changing some of the traffic patterns, as well as parking, has gotten to be a problem.

Mrs. Long: Do you have any connections with the Wabash Valley Association; that is, your organization?

Mr. Dooley: Well, no direct connection other than this--we are members of the Wabash Valley Association and are very interested in what the Wabash Valley Association is doing. We work with George Gettinger in the Wabash Valley Interstate Commission. We expect to continue to work with him. We have listed as one of our goals, also, for the district is the improved water navigation in the area. Your flood control projects, water supplies--these are all goals of the Wabash Valley Association, and certainly are goals of the Economic Development District. In terms of any direct connection, we have no direct connection other than that our organization is a member of the Wabash Valley Association.

Marie Long
Jean Conyers

Mrs. Long: Is there anything else that I haven't asked that would be important to us?

Mr. Dooley: What I think is important --to however you are going to use this tape--is this: the whole idea of the Economic Development District is that problems do not stop at the county boundary. We were set up on the idea that what affects Terre Haute affects other counties around us. I mentioned the Economic Development District, and in the beginning I mentioned that it's a group of adjacent counties in an area. The group of counties in our district are Clay, Park, Sullivan, Vermillion, and Vigo. We know that Terre Haute probably could not exist the way it is today without the labor force commuting from Sullivan County or from Clay County, or from Park County, or from Vermillion County. We also know that these counties would not be able to do what they are doing today if the workers could not come to Terre Haute for jobs. So, the whole basis of the district is that problems do not stop at county boundaries. To have effective development, overall development, is that you have to group your resources, pool your resources, work together with an understanding that what benefits one county eventually benefits the other counties.

Mrs. Long: Thank you, Mr. Dooley, for giving this time to me as a representative of Vigo County Public Library. We appreciate your cooperation, and I know that this information will be valuable resource material for our institute.

Mr. Dooley: Thank you very much.

Marie Long
Gerald Dooley

NOTE: This is a transcription of a cassette tape personal interview between Mrs. Marie Long, Vigo County Public Library, Interviewer, and Mr. Gerald Dooley, Executive Director of the West Central Indiana Economic Development District, Person Interviewed, on June 4, 1971.)

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June 4, 1971

Mrs. Genevieve Reisner, Vigo County Public Library - Interviewer

Mrs. Jean Conyers, Deputy Director, Office of Economic Opportunity - Person Interviewed

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Mrs. Reisner: Your agency is also sometimes called the Community Action Program. Why the two names?

Mrs. Conyers: Well, there isn't really any difference. Community Action Program is out of the Office of Economic Opportunity. It is one of the many programs of the Office of Economic Opportunity. We call it Community Action because we have been so designated, as the words imply, to act in the community with any number of given programs to help eliminate poverty. So, we are the Community Action Program of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Mrs. Reisner: In other cities the Office of Economic Opportunity might have a different kind of program?

Mrs. Conyers: That's right. For example, there are OEO funds for the aging, for youth development. So, the Community Action Program is one of the programs under the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Mrs. Reisner: What then would you say is the purpose, the general purpose, of the Community Action Program?

Mrs. Conyers: The general purpose of Community Action Program under OEO is to "eliminate poverty". Now that is a very big word. I've heard people say, "WEll, the poor are going to be

with us always," or at least that "10%" or what have you. But we feel that there is something that we can do about it. So, we have set out under Community Action to devise programs to help eliminate poverty, to help people upgrade themselves. You know, poverty, itself, has been defined as "a low income level; that is, to say an income less than three times that of the current cost of living in the city per each member of the households." But we know in addition to its being low income, it creates other problems: problems of dependency, problems of distress, emotional problems of not being able to maintain a given status of living or the feeling of not belonging and not being wanted. So, we have taken it upon ourselves through Community Action to do something about the problems that come about because of low income.

Mrs. Reisner: Well, then, in order to try to eliminate poverty and create a better morale among the people with whom you work, what particular programs do you have? By programs, I suppose you have several different specific programs under Community Action?

Mrs. Conyers: Yes, we do have. We have our major program under Community Action in the neighborhood centers program. Our Community Action philosophy is that of "taking the programs to the people". This means that the services they need, we will try to render them in their area--render these services where they will be accessible to the poor people. You know, there are facilities downtown, but this involves a series of problems--it may be a transportation problem, it may be the lack of funds, or it may

be simply that they just don't know what exists. So, we serve, too, as an information bureau to let the people know, in our target areas, what the services are that are available to them outside the community--what this particular service can do for them and if necessary, provide transportation to them for that particular service. Now, one such program is "neighborhood centers". Under our neighborhood centers program we provide a series of activities to help upgrade people and to let them know what is going on in the community. The major thing is to organize people in that community to find out what the problems are and to see how we can help them solve their problems.

Mrs. Reisner: I want to talk more about these neighborhood centers a little bit later on, but I know there are some other programs under Community Action in addition to the neighborhood centers program. So, could we mention those briefly before we zero in on the neighborhood centers?

Mrs. Conyers: Well, of course, we do have the Headstart program which is delegated to the Vigo County School Corporation. Funds come through us and we delegate those funds to the school corporation to run our Headstart program. We have the Neighborhood Youth Corps program which is funded by the Department of Labor. We have the Youth Development Program which is a quasi-employment program but concentrating on education and training. We are trying to deal with the whole family concept and we take up our elderly for our programs through the neighborhood centers activities.

Mrs. Reisner: Just how does the Neighborhood Youth Corps differ

from Youth Development? I think a good many of us have heard of Neighborhood Youth Corps and have become familiar with it over the years, but Youth Development is something that is newer.

Mrs. Conyers: Yes, Neighborhood Youth Corps is for youngsters between the ages of 14 and 18 years of age, in school. We provide a subsistence for the youngsters of low income families so that they may be able to continue in school. We place them in a non-profit organization for work and for some kind of work training. We pay the salary for that.

Mrs. REisner: Now, is this on a part time basis if they are in school?

Mrs. Conyers: This is on a part time basis if they are in school. Full time basis if they are out of school.

Mrs. Reisner: So, you work with the 14 to 18 year old group, whether they are in school or whether they are out of school?

Mrs. Conyers: That's right, and under Youth Development this takes up to the age of 25. These are young people in the community who have not been able to find themselves or to identify with the community as a whole. Sometimes, they may be dropouts, or sometimes they could be young people employed who need other services--who need a shoulder to cry on or who need advice. Further more we ask them to organize as an advisory council to give into the Community Action program as to what their needs are and how we can best help them meet their needs.

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Jean Conyers

We are concentrating on education and employment through adult education. Through one of our staff members who is a certified teacher, we provide some training for G.E.D., so if they have not completed high school formally, they will be able to pass that exam. We coach them in passing that exam. More recently, we have intiated a postal clerk type training whereby we get the exams from the post office and we attempt to train some young people so that they will be able to pass the exam and they will have had some exposure to taking the postal exam. Perhaps after trial and failure, or through trial and error several times, they may be able to pass that exam. But we are also interested in employing them--getting them employed in industry where they have no training. What we have asked some of the industries to do is to take some of these people on a kind of on-the-job training basis and perhaps if they work out very well to hire them on a permanent basis. We have asked them to waive their eligibility requiremen' because, if not, most of the people we are interested in w not be able to meet that first eligibility requirement, particularly if it involves passing a nationalized examination.

Mrs. Reisner: Then you try to place these older youngsters under the Youth Development--you try to place them in private industry?

Mrs. Conyers: Yes.

Mrs. Reisner: And you do not pay their salary?

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Jean Conyers

Mrs. Conyers: We do not pay their salary; industry does that. And we also ask for employment opportunities. Very often when positions are available industry contacts us. You know, particularly those who have government contracts and they have to have a certain percentage of minority people employed.

Mrs. Reisner: Do these two programs operate out of the centers too, or do they operate mostly out of the main office?

Mrs. Conyers: They do operate out of the main office and the centers. You see, during the week, we are housed in our offices downtown, and there is no one from the Youth Development staff at the center except in the evening. So, if there are needs in the evening, they can come to the center or contact the Youth Development director who lives in the target area. Very often he does not get much free time of his own, because if he is not at the center he is contacted at home about some of the problems that are existing among families--particularly young people in our target areas. But our office is open to them; they can come and make application in our office. At that time eligibility is set up and then the contact is made with industry. But if they cannot come to the office, in the evening they can contact the Youth Development director at the neighborhood centers.

Mrs. Reisner: Let's talk a little more about the centers. I know that in addition to acting as deputy director of the Community Action program here, you are also the neighborhood coordinator for the centers, isn't that right?

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Jean Conyers

Mrs. Conyers: That's right.

Mrs. Reisner: So earlier in the interview you had mentioned that there were many different services, many different activities connected with these centers. So I thought perhaps you could elaborate on that. Maybe we ought to start out, actually, by telling where they are and how many--before we talk about what they do.

Mrs. Conyers: Well technically we try to set up our neighborhood centers in what we call "target areas." Target areas, to us, are areas where there is a high concentration of low-income families residing; where there is gross unemployment, under employment, poorly educated, and gamut of other social problems--marital problems, divorce, illegitimacy, delinquency, and what have you. So, in order to combat some of these social problems we have set up programs in our neighborhood centers in the target areas where we can be reached by the people by just coming out the door or just a few steps away. We are trying, as a matter of fact, to identify more with them and the problems by operating more within the center. In Terre Haute we have five such target areas: the Highland area which is 13th to 30th and Ft. Harrison to Maple; CBC area which is 4th Avenue to Maple and 19th to 30th Streets; the Hyte area from Poplar to Hulman and 11th to 16th Streets; and the West Terre Haute area, particularly the Dresser area. We have a center there, not directly in DResser, but in the basement of the Bethany Church in WEst Terre Haute, where people can come for our services. And we use the housing areas as our target areas--the low income housing areas: Margaret Avenue housing, Lockport housing,

and Dreiser Square housing for the elderly. In each of these areas we provide programs of some sort to help them meet the needs. What often happens is people in these communities will meet and discuss what their needs are and what their priorities are for meeting these needs. They will let us know and ask us to come in to render a service--a service they will find useful in their community. In most of our centers we have found that the people want to learn to cook and sew, so consequently we have a foods program to teach people to cook and to sew. It originally started with teaching them how to use commodities.

Mrs. Reisner: Does your office have staff to do this or do you make use of other people from other agencies in your foods and sewing programs?

Mrs. Conyers: We have a staff to do this. This is called our outreach staff which is a very important part of the program, because our outreach workers serve as a liaison between our office and the people in the community. They must come from the target area. Our outreach staff lives in the target area. They know what the problems are, and consequently we depend on them for feed back from our councils and people in the community on how the programs are getting along, what their needs are, and how we can best help them to meet the needs. Our outreach workers are in charge of our foods and clothing classes.

Mrs. Reisner: And you have given them training?

Mrs. Conyers: They have had training. This is where we use

other volunteers in the community, from the university, and from other social agencies and from agricultural extension, to train our workers so they will be able to help the people in the community.

Mrs: Reisner: I had known that at one time the agricultural extension office was working with some of these target areas in foods and I didn't know just what relationship was there. So, they've been training?

Mrs. Conyers: They have been training our outreach workers in food and clothing. And we have had social work training from Family Service, from Indiana State University, and reading services and how to use the library from yourself, Mrs. Reisner, through the library facilities here.

Mrs. REisner: Do you work mostly with women in daytime programs then at the centers or do you have many programs particularly geared to help the men in those areas?

Mrs. Conyers: Our programs are particularly for the women because if it is at all possible the male is employed during the day. So most of the participants in the program are women other than, of course, our breakfast program that we have for youngsters in the target areas so that they can be giv e n a nutritious meal prior to going to school on that day.

Mrs. REisner: Do they come to the center for breakfast?

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Jean Conyers

Mrs. Conyers: They come to the center for breakfast. We have a breakfast program at Margaret Avenue housing, at Hyte center and at CBC center.

Mrs. Reisner: You mentioned CBC center, and--giving the geographical location--that's in the general area of Warren school?

Mrs. Conyers: Warren School, yes. The people of that community chose to call it CBC. You see, this was their own community organization. This is their neighborhood center and they named themselves Citizens for a Betty Community. But it is in the Warren School area.

Mrs. Reisner: And Highland center is in the area of the old Highland school?

Mrs. Conyers: Yes, it is.

Mrs. Reisner: That helps identify them a little more. You work for the young men then in the Youth Development, and you mentioned the fact that if at all possible older men were employed. Is there any program specifically, say, for middle aged men who need to be upgraded in their skills or need just to find employment?

Mrs. Conyers: We have. That is taken up under Youth Development. While they are of all ages (and this is very unfortunate that we have to extend this for, you know, for some guide-lines) but we find that this is the need and we have older men in terms of employment. Their purpose in our centers now is for our PAC (Policy Advisory Committee)--our community organization, our neighborhood organization. They give input to those; they work diligently

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in the programs to help solve the problems of the neighborhood. For example, if there is a family in that community whose house needs some kind of repair or painted, the men of the community work with us. You see, we don't have a program specifically at this point in time designed for the middle aged man other than participating in the community and helping to get other people on their feet. So, we do not have a crafts program or puholstery program at this time that men would be interested in. We did have an upholstery program but unfortunately we found that after everybody had repaired what they wanted to repair, the attendance in that class fell off drastically. So, we found it completely unfeasible to continue that kind of activity.

Mrs. Reisner: But you've hinted now at an organization for a community to solve some community problems. And you mentioned house painting and so on, so I can see that in addition to the specific services that you give, such as teaching people to cook and to sew, finding employment for people who need employment and seeing that kids can stay in school as long as possible, you are actually trying to organize these people into a community where they live. And I really think that this leads us into a consideration of the broader topic that our institute is going to consider when this tape will be played for us to listen to and discuss at our institute on June 4th. And the topic, as you will remember, is "The Future of the City as a Community." So let's talk about a few of the needs of these areas on a little broader basis--other than just what the Community Acion is doing. One of the questions I would like to ask is about the housing needs

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and the transportation needs in these target areas--I'm sure there are plenty of both.

Mrs. Conyers: Let me begin by saying that I have found that in our community organization that people generally feel left out. They have looked at the slogan,"Terre Haute--The Pride City", but somehow they feel because of their living conditions, because of conditions of their houses, because of their unemployment status, that they don't have anything to be proud of. So, our philosophy of self-help is to organize them so that they can help combat some of the problems and upgrade themselves--perhaps in the long run feel a part of the total community of Terre Haute.

First of all, I mentioned the conditions of housing. We did a study with area planning and we found that over one third of the housing in our target areas was substandard. This does not mean that all of them should be torn down, but there different levels of substandard. This means without sufficient windows, without an indoor toilet, adequate running hot and cold water, the heating ability and what have you. And because of these situations, they have found that they were left out. So one of the community organizations decided, "Well, now, let's see what we can do about it." After study was done in the target area on the conditions of the houses, they called all the landlords together and said, "Now, perhaps you have a decent standard of living--a decent place to live; why not provide the same for us?" So, they started working on the housing from that angle and, through the city, trying to get some of the houses torn down and some of the houses repaired. They have been successful in doing

that, but that still somehow doesn't give them the "pride city" feeling because continually they are being left out of the mainstream. One of the reasons they are being left out of the mainstream reverts back to the transportation factor. Transportation in Terre Haute, as you know, is very poor and it is even worse for those who cannot afford transportation of their own, with bus service as it is. So, consequently, they feel somewhat trapped--"I'm trapped here because I cannot afford to buy a vehicle to drive out, public transportation is not adequate enough for me to get out."

Mrs. Reisner: And they sure can't afford a cab.

Mrs. Conyers: That's right--"and I can't afford a cab; I do not have the funds to be able to afford a cab." So, one of the things that we have done in our outreach activity is a service that is needed. We have been able to transfer them out of that community. We have been able to transport them by our workers using their cars to tranport them to services that are needed, that we are not offering them in the community, that they need out of the community. We take them to given services. But here again this does not give them access to social activities outside of the community; so they do not feel a part of the entire community of Terre Haute.

Mrs. Reisner: Supermarkets too, for instance...

Mrs. Conyers: They have to depend on the corner grocery store which is higher. Prices are much higher, much more than they

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can afford and at this point, most of them have so many charge accounts at the corner grocery because they only get paid once a month, from Welfare checks, and they have to charge the rest of the month. Well, by the time the next month rolls around they owe all of that to the corner grocery so it just isn't possible for them to ever catch up in order to be able to get to the supermarket. Not only that but they would have to pay for transportation outside of the community to get to the supermarket to save themselves pennies in shopping.

Mrs. Reisner: What we need then is much more public transportation?

Mrs. Conyers: Much more adequate public transportation, yes. Transportation at a cost that low income people can afford.

Mrs. Reisner: What other services are lacking? Can you think of other services?

Mrs. Conyers: We did a study some time ago, when I first came into the program, of the Highland area. We found that area was 100% without sewage. And at that time Dr. Duckwall was head of the Health Department and he came out and talked to them and suggested ways for them to approach the problem. And some of the people were able to afford their own septic tanks, but still by and large some of them were still using the primitive means of the outdoor toilet. But now the city administration has gone ahead and laid the foundation for sewage in all our target areas. But the fact is cost--you see, they can't afford the $400 to hook up. But we've been told that they will be given over a 25-year

period pro-rated on a monthly basis so that they can be able to attach to the sewer. By and large, that problem will be solved very soon, but there are still any number of other problems because of the nature of the environment. Because of the filth, because of the condition around, there are tremendous health problems. At one time the Health Department gave our outreach workers rat poison to put in the garbage cans. This was to eliminate the rodent problem in that community. There are problems we are working on, but it is not going to be solved until we can do something about the conditions of the housing.

Mrs. Reisner: Are streets on a par with streets other places in the city?

Mrs. Conyers: No, they are not. In target areas there are holes in the streets and people call to report, report, report. And eventually something is done about it; but the kind of repair that is done dones not last very long, because after a few automobiles travel it, it is in the same condition it was to begin with. So the street conditions have been very poor, but they are being worked on in some of the target areas as well as some other areas of the city.

Mrs. Reisner: Well, we have talked about the needs, and we have talked about some of the things that have been done to try to meet these needs. We've talked about the city which has done some things such as installing sewers and hopefully better road repairs in the future. But I think there is something underlying all this

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that maybe we need to bring out here now in closing. And you have mentioned several times the people's feelings of not belonging, and you have mentioned, in referring to these target areas, you've called them communities, that you take people out of the community. What you really mean is that you are taking them out of the target area, into the greater city. Now, the topic of this whole institute is "The Future of the City as Community", so how do you see this idea of community which said it was "a group of people living within a given location subject to common laws and having common interests." It would be pretty hard to think of all of Terre Haute as having common interests. Do you see Terre Haute, for instance, as made up of several small communities?

Mrs. Conyers: Yes, because of the subculture of poverty. You see, people who are very poor have a standard of living of their own to aspire to, that they cannot even adhere to themselves, at this point. You know, they live differently (no indictment on them) because by virtue of their income, they are made to live differently. They don't have adequate transportation and there are a lot of things that affect the poor adversely. And because of not being able to relate, not knowing what their rights are, not knowing which way to turn, and not being generally incorporated into the mainstream, they feel that they are left out. It could be because of ignorance, not knowing, not having the opportunity to know, not having anybody to come down to tell them--"This is your community; let's work together." In order for these people to get the feeling of the community they're going to have to be thrown into, or somehow brought into, the mainstream. This has been one of the things

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we have been trying to work toward particularly in our legal services program. We have people come to us for simple problems, simple domestic problems, problems related to landlord and tenant rights, problems related to civil rights. They don't know this and they want to feel a part of the mainstream and somehow they know these rights are being denied them not only in the community but in the courts, because they do not know what the laws are. And they do not have the funds to adequately pay for things that will help them.

Mrs. Reisner: Are you suggesting that if in these target areas we could build a community spirit (because these people do live within a given locality, they do have common interests and are subject to a common law) that you can build a community spirit, a small community, which would include just the target area. You can build five of these scattered around through the city. Then, perhaps there could be some relationship between these communities and the larger community of Terre Haute or Vigo County?

Mrs. Conyers: Yes, I think to begin with we are going to have to make the gesture. WE are going to have to make the overture approach to help people in the target area to feel that this is their community, they are a part of it, and to help to incorporate them into the mainstream of the entire community of Terre Haute. And the only way to do it is to use a rehabilitative approach because they have been left out so long, they've got so far up to

come before they can even move into the standard of the mainstream. And in order to do this we're going to have to help educate them and help them to be able to use the existing services of the entire community at large--before they can feel that they are completely incorporated in it.

Mrs. Reisner: I think you've done a real good job of summing up what needs to be done. It sounds really as if it needs to be done on the level of using all the laws and all the vehicles and all the services that exist plus those of us who feel we are in the mainstream taking a real personal interest in what is going on.

Mrs. Conyers: A commitment to action. When I speak of a commitment of action, I am reminded of Robert Roland's article called "Listen Christian" in Witness Magazine, I believe. He was talking about the Christian and the person who is hungry and how we give lip service and say, "Oh, what a pity. I'm sorry. I'll do what I can," but don't really act. It has to be geared to action. I refer to an excerpt from Mr. Roland: "I was hungry and you formed a humanities club to discuss my hunger; I was imprisoned and you crept off softly to your chapel and prayed for my release; I was ill and you thanked God for your health."

Mrs. REisner: I saw that same thing on the back of our church bulletin one time.

Mrs. Conyers: I think that it is very good and it strikes at what we are going to have to commit ourselves to. Not lip service, not to think about it, not empathy, but action!

Genevieve Reisner
Jean Conyers

Mrs. Reisner: But real action and becoming involved. I want to thank you very much for consenting to be interviewed. I think you've don a marvelous job of telling us about your services and expressing the challenge of what needs to be done.

Mrs. Conyers: Thank you.

(NOTE: This is a transcription of a cassette tape personal interview between Mrs. Genevieve Reisner, Vigo County Public Library, Interviewer, and Mrs. Jean Conyers, Deputy Director, Office of Economic Opportunity, Person Interviewed, on June 4, 1971)

STAFF INSTITUTE - JUNE 4, 1971

GENERAL QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION GROUPS

GROUP-INTERVIEWERS	-	*INTERVIEWEES*
I	Marie Long	Gerald C. Dooley, Exec. Dir. Econ. Dev. District
II	Betty Dodson	C. Kenneth Cottom, Supt. Vigo Co. Schools
III	Jessie Hord	J. Kenneth Moulton, Vice-pres.-treas., I.S.U.
IV	Genevieve Reisner	(Mrs.) Jean Conyers, Dep. Dir. County EOA

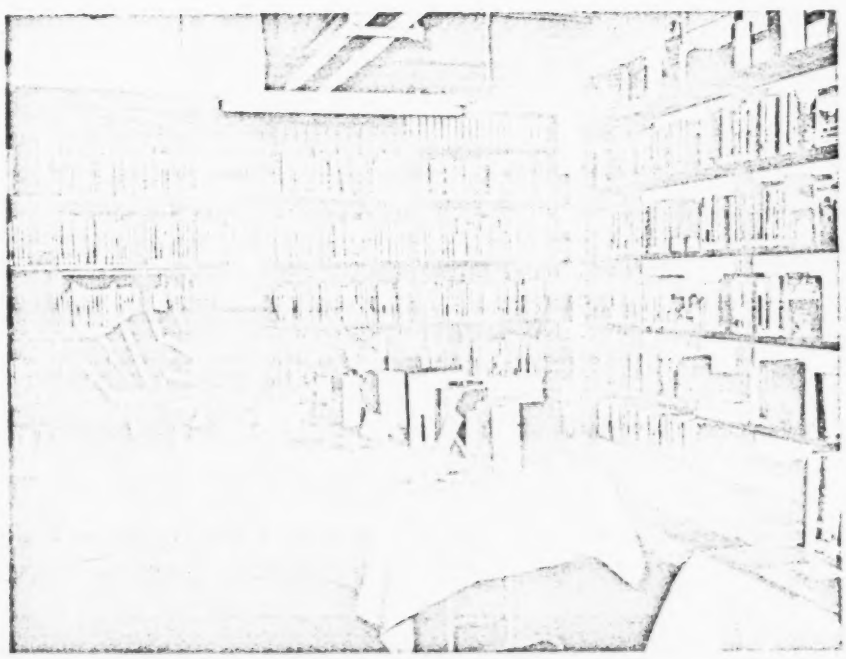
QUESTIONS

1. What does the interviewee see as the place of his institution in the community?

2. Do you see any relation between the comments of Mr. Uhlir and Mr. Mann and the interviewee for your discussion group?

3. In the information that has been presented today, do you see any interrelated planning for the future of the city as a community?

DISPLAYS



STAFF INSTITUTE - 6/4/71

AFTERNOON SESSION

(TRANSCRIPTION OF TAPED RECORDING)
INTRODUCTION & REPORTS

Introduction--Afternoon Session - Betty Martin

Our program for this afternoon will begin with the reports from the discussion groups, then the presentation of the speaker, and our speech by Mr. Tucker which will be on the "Chamber's Function in the Community." Following that we will have the time, as I indicated this morning, for an open forum which means that you have a time, an opportunity, to ask any questions that you may want to.

Following the forum we will distribute some evaluation forms which you will fill out and then return to the head table up here. It won't take you very long. We won't have any formal adjournment; once we have distributed the Evaluation forms, then the afternoon's program will be completed.

Are there any other announcements that anyone needs to make at this time?

I have an announcement to make. They better hope Mr. Tucker gets here, if not, I'll speak for him. (Harmon Boyd)

Well, that thought has occurred to me, Harmon. It's always nice to know that we would have someone to fall back on. Thank you for volunteering.

Now our four discussion leade[r]s, Group number one, Marie Long, Group number two, Betty Dod[s], Group number three, Jessie Hord, and Group number four, Genevieve Reisner. Just simply as each person completes their report, the other person will follow. Why don't you take just a minute or two to stretch.

...discussion group and the first one will be Marie Long. Marie. I think if you'll each come up to the front that would be the best way for the reports.

Report from Group 1 - Marie Long

A brief summary of the pre-taped interview that I did with Mr. Gerald Dooley, Executive Director of the West-central Indiana Economic Development District. These are things that I pulled together from the tape itself.

An economic development district is made up of adjacent counties that are linked together by labor, market, transportation, and so forth. Criteria for setting up an economic development district is that it must be of proper size for effective development, it must have at least two counties in the group of counties with an annual unemployment figure of over six per cent. It must contain an economic development center, one city in the district with the greatest potential of development, and in this case, it is Terre Haute. And it must be designated by the Federal government as meeting all the criteria.

This district is comprised of five counties: Clay, Sullivan,

Parke, Vermillion, and Vigo. This is the only one in the state of Indiana. And it began in 1968. There are 110 districts in the United States, most in the South and Southeastern states. Georgia, Kentucky, Arkansas, and Mississippi are total projects. Every county in these states are situated in an economic development center.

The whole idea of Economic Development is that problems do not stop at county boundaries. To have an effective development, to pool our resources, and work together with the understanding that benefits one county will eventually benefit other counties and in turn then will benefit this first county.

Mr. Dooley sees the factors important to incoming industry as transportation, labor availability, educational and recreational facilities, and cultural activities. He feels that the key factor is transportation. And that while the tax structure is looked at, it does not have as high a priority as generally expected.

We had a real lively discussion group. We felt that the planning associations had a cooperative attitude with other planners, other area planners, but how much actual work that they engaged in together was undetermined. We found that we would like to have more concrete knowledge of the plans of Terre Haute in redevelopment of the area as to housing, ISU plans for expansion, and Union Hospital.

Mr. Dooley of course, is covered under federal legislation, and of course, he attacks this problem different than our own area planners for Vigo County.

Probably there is more inter-related planning for the future of the city as a community than we know about. The group felt that probably it was apathy on our part as citizens in not seeking out this information.

I'd like to repeat again one of the things that was brought out, and we should remember, that what benefits our city and our county will benefit the surrounding counties in that as they are stimulated in growth this in turn will benefit Terre Haute and Vigo County.

Report from Group 2 - Betty Dodson

The interview which I had with Mr. Cottom dealt with the new high schools and the projected school enrollment in relation to population. There was no attempt made to go into the details of curriculum planning. And the questions were, as a whole, rather of a general nature.

When asked how the new high schools would effect their immediate neighborhood, Mr. Cottom said that he felt the surrounding areas would be more residential than commercial since those schools are in the perimeter areas of the city. There would, of course, be some food services facilities near by, but since the campuses would be closed campuses, there would probably not be as many as now. And the students will have a half hour lunch period which will give them only time to go to their lockers and to the cafeteria and then back to the classroom.

There will be more students bussed than at present. If you live a mile and a half from the new high schools, you will be bussed.

The discussion group was pleased over the transportation arrangements, and it's felt that there would be some elimination of traffic congestion in the downtown area.

When asked whether there would be a long range effect on the county as a whole, Mr. Cottom remarked that the professional people coming into the city had been unfavorably impressed with the Wiley and Gerstmeyer schools and felt there couldn't be any good programs going on in these schools. And he intimated that the new buildings might bring in more professionals than otherwise.

In answer to the question of whether there would be more pupils following vocational programs, he said there were more students now enrolled in the vocational program for next year than at present.

The schools are working cooperatively with IVY Tech and they have just transferred their Practical Nursing Program to IVY Tech.

Our group acknowledged that Terre Haute has been a long time in getting the new schools--that even though the physical plans of the old high schools were not attractive to newcomers, students in those buildings still maintain a high school spirit.

Another question that was asked of Mr. Cottom was will the non-school public have access to school facilities after regular school hours. Mr. Cottom remarked that the new schools would have facilities enticing to adults and there would be vocational facilities available for adult education and physical education facilities such as the new swimming pools. And he said the school corporation would be interested in knowing how it could serve the community.

Groups can use school facilities on a rental basis as now practiced, and the small amount is required to cover janitorial services, primarily.

One of the persons in the group mentioned that there could be problems encountered in allocating use of these facilities--that many groups wanted to use them, and they wanted to know who would have first priority. It would probably be the school groups first and then the community afterward.

Since there will be two full-time librarians at each of the new high schools, Mr. Cottom feels that the library should be open for student use after hours. And our group was wondering what effect this would have on our branches and our collections, and we wondered if there is busing, how will those facilities at the schools be used after hours if the libraries are open. Because so many of the students would be leaving.

When asked about the possibility of year-round school, he said there was no need for it at present. There is of course, the summer program in the schools, but he said the year-round program takes care of overcrowded situations and we don't seem to have that problem at present. But he said they're still considering it.

In discussing the projected enrollment in the next 5-10 years, Mr. Cottom said they were anticipating a slight decrease in enrollment unless there's a new influx of population or many new industries coming into town. And he had said that the pill did have some effect on decreasing population.

There'd be room in each of the high schools to add 500 students if necessary. The new junior high at the Gerstmeyer location,

plus the one proposed at the Concannon site would allow for more students. He mentioned that the new enrollment of handicapped children could be adequately cared for at one North and one South school, although no funds have been allocated to take care of that program--even though it has been mandated by the state.

Are there any evident trends in population movement that are effecting the school districts? Mr. Cottom said that the new schools were being located in perimeter areas and that school boundary lines could be changed to accommodate such movements.

In answer to the question, "Does the future belong to the suburbs?" he said that this is a question that couldn't be answered with certainty by anybody. He remarked that we had the same educational program for city and county and he thinks of this community as a city of Vigo County rather than merely Terre Haute.

There will be new schools, larger ones to replace some of the inner city schools. Since much larger sites are required, they will not be built on the present sites. Each new building will contain the population of at least two former schools.

By expanding enrollment, there will be better equipment and better grouping and so on.

Noone in our particular group seemed to know about where the new locations of these new schools might be. I think we'll learn presently from the school corporation.

As far as studies or surveys being underway at present, Mr. Cottom said that last winter plans were made concerning the new building at Gerstmeyer and Concannon sites and that Mr. Meissel, Director of Elementary education, is preparing a comprehensive report to be released in the near future concerning the new elementary schools.

In answer to the three questions that we had, "What does the interviewee see as the place of his institution in the community?" the group responded to this question with "Mr. Cottom thought of the community as a school system as county-wide, and not just a city school. He thought of it as representing the entire county." The corporation works cooperatively with IVY Tech and with work-study programs, it works with adult education groups, and the corporation opens its school facilities to the community.

"Do you see any relation between the comments of Mr. Uhlir and Mr. Mann and the interviewee with your discussion group?" This point had been covered earlier in our conversation. Mr. Mann had stated on the tape that Harmon had that along with many other agencies, his group worked with the school corporation.

And the third question, "In the information that has been presented today do you see any interrelated planning for the future of the city as a community?" Although there is cooperative planning, for instance, between school corporation and IVY Tech and with these work-study programs, it was the concensus of our group that greater planned cooperation between all agencies of Vigo County was essential for the future rather than the spotty planning now existant.

Report from Group 3 - Jessie Hord

My interview was with Mr. Kenneth Moulton, Treasurer and Vice-president for business affairs, Indiana State University.

I'd like to say that Mr. Moulton was very cooperative, and I feel answered the questions very honestly. He was reluctant to answer one question. That was concerning priorities for scheduling the amphitheater.

We asked three basic questions during the interview. Number one, "Will the new amphitheater service the community more as a convention center, a sports arena, or a theater?" Mr. Moulton said that the center would serve more as a theater and convention hall--possibly only twenty sports events a year would be held there. Such events as ballet shows, variety shows, outstanding personalities, such as Bob Hope, Harry Belafonte, and so forth would be here. Ice shows perhaps, indoor circus, and also it would serve as a convention hall for such groups as Jaysees, Kiwanas.

"By whom will the scheduling for the center be arranged?" He said that a professional person would be hired for this scheduling as soon as the construction of the amphitheater began. And this is scheduled to begin around December this year and should be completed around December,1973.

Mr. Moulton did state that every attempt would be made to honor all schedules if possible.

We asked about parking facilities for the arena, and Mr. Moulton stated that this would be a problem. But there would be an area east of the amphitheater designed for parking. And if industry didn't provide this, then Indiana State University would do so.

The second question was, "What services in the community, particularly downtown, are lacking or inadequate from the student standpoint, and how is the community responding to these services?" Mr. Moulton stated that some of the improvements suggested by students are: There is a need for more indoor and outdoor recreational facilities for students under 21 in the downtown area. He said ISU is planning now some space for this purpose west of 3rd and north of Locust Street. The students also seemed to feel that the eating places downtown were catering to the person over 21, and they suggested that they would like a downtown grocery store, perhaps a drug store down near the campus area which would stay open 24 hours. The students would also like improved bus facilities, and they would like more job opportunities in the downtown business.

"What are the major building programs the University now has under consideration for the future?" Several building projects are in progress, some have already been completed, and a shopping list for 10 new buildings are in store for the future. Those that are being completed now or in the immediate future are: Isabora Plant, which is a 4½ million dollar project--and one of the features that I was particularly interested in--it would eliminate smoke and reduce the pollution in the area. Then there is the Student Health and Counseling Center which is a 2½ million dollar project, will be completed this year. The library is now under

construction and should be completed in 1973. The new school of nursing is already completed. There is new housing for married students in the South 3rd Street area and this summer, he said, that there would be improvement at the stadium, the street and sidewalk and lighting would be improved. And of course, the work here on Tirey Memorial Building will start on June 7, immediately after the Commencement is over.

...that we had, number one, "What does the interviewee see as the place of his institution in the community?" We felt that since we had not asked Mr. Moulton this question and he had not definitely stated the place of the institution in the community, we would have to revamp the question and possibly pull from what he had said the contributions of the college to Terre Haute and the surrounding area. The group seemed to feel that very definite contributions were being made by the college. The cultural contribution which would include the very high types of convocation programs and entertainment and this type of thing, plus the educational opportunities afforded the people of this area. And also the faculty and their families, the contribution they make to the churches and the other organizations of the city. The beautiful architecture which was certainly in keeping with the film we saw this morning and we feel that this is a very definite contribution, the improvement of the downtown area, the appearance of, and we also felt that the poor districts such as the South 3rd area, are being renovated. And we know that a definite contribution is made to the economic system of the community by the students who attend ISU.

"Do you see any relation between the comments of Mr. Uhlir and Mr. Mann and the interviewee foryour discussion group?" We had a little difficulty, it seems, here in trying to relate things, but we felt that the main relation was to the urban renewal program and the downtown businesses , both improvement in architecture and in economic contribution, and the civic amphitheater, of course, which will certainly make a real contribution to the entire community and will be in keeping with the civic and area development program.

"In the information that has been presented today, do you see any interrelated planning for the future of the city as a community?" I think probably the very first comment that we had from one of the members of the group was that she felt there was very little interrelation. Personally, I felt that had we asked Mr. Moulton some of the questions that had been asked to Mr. Uhlir and Mr. Mann we possibly would have been able to answer some of these questions, because the things that we did ask him were largely centered around their future building programs and the amphitheater and what the students felt--that the community needed to do more for them. So I don't know that we can definitely say that there is very little interrelation, but this was the general concensus of the group.

There was this one statement that I'd like to close with this, that we as a community have a responsibility to the college. So often we think of what the college is doing, harmfully or so forth, for the community, but it was pointed out that we as a community have the responsibility to the college to make this

community attractive to the students and to provide a good environment for them. And we also felt that the college had an obligation to make the community more aware of the good students and the very positive contributions that they are making to the community. We too often tend to see the negative.

Report from Group 4 - Genevieve Reisner

I interviewed Jean Conyers, who is deputy director of the Community Action Program here in Terre Haute. This also often is referred to as the OEO or the Office of Economic Opportunity. So the first thing I asked her to do was to clarify the two terms. She said that the Office of Economic Opportunity is a national office which provides funds for various community programs under the Economic Opportunity Act. They have funds for Planned Parenthood, they have funds for various kinds of programs. The program which OEO funds in Terre Haute is a community action program. So that is the reason that you'll often hear the office called by both names. The Community Action is just that--to get some action in the community. So in response to my question then about the general purpose of this, she said, "Well, it's to eliminate poverty." And of course, that's a pretty big order and stated in rather general terms. To do this there are certain programs and projects which the Community Action Program undertakes. One is the Neighborhood Youth Corp. That particular program works with boys and girls ages 14-18. Both boys and girls who are in school and boys and girls who have dropped out of school. They try to place them in non-profit organizations so they can get a little bit of work experience, and they pay the salary. If the youngster's in school, he works somewhere on a part-time basis; if he's out of school, he works full-time. And they encourage those who have dropped out of school, to study for their GED test while they're working under the Neighborhood Youth Corp, and finally pass their test and get their Diploma.

The Youth Development is another program that they have, and this was set up for people from 18-25. Here they primarily try to find employment for them in private business or industry. The Community Action Program does not pay the salaries of these people. But they do help them find employment when otherwise they would not be able to find employment. For instance, they get the sample test that we all have at the library for civil service examinations. They get them and take them to some of these young men and encourage them to work them and to study them and then take postal examinations and so forth when they come up. They approach industry and ask if they will waive some of their eligibility requirements and employ these people, and give them on-the-job training, and then eventually work them into a full-time job.

They also encourage these people to take their GED test if they have dropped out of high school or have not completed it, and to do everything they can to upgrade their educational level.

Then there is the Head Start Program. The funds for Head Start come through the Office of Economic Opportunity, but they allocate them to the Vigo County School Corporation, because

the School Corporation is obviously set up to handle the program. And that would be a waste of time and money and effort for the OEO to try to conduct this themselves. It's much, much better and saves money and so forth if they just give the funds to the Vigo County School Corporation.

Then there are the Neighborhood Centers. And really this is the hub of the program--this is where most of the activity takes place. Even for the NYC and Youth Development, many of these young people are first identified at the Neighborhood Centers. The Neighborhood Centers are scattered around over the city, and they are in what is known as a target area. A target area being defined as an area where there's a high concentration of poverty and of the other problems that accompany poverty. The centers are located in these areas in Terre Haute: in the Highland School area--Highland School at North 14th and Elizabeth Avenue, that's a few blocks south of Fort Harrison--in that general vicinity there is a Highland Center; there is another one, the CBC Center, Citizen's for a Better Community Center, in the area of Warren School--Warren School is on North 25th, several blocks north of Wabash; there's one at Hyte Center; there's one at the Lockport Public Housing Center; at the Margaret Avenue Public Housing Center; at the Dreiser Square Housing for The Elderly on South 3rd; and there is one in West Terre Haute in the basement of Bethany Church, primarily it is to serve the people from the Dresser area, but it is not located in the Dresser area.

Jean went ahead to say that while the primary purpose is to eliminate poverty, there are so many other problems that accompany it--poverty of spirit, a feeling of being trapped, geographically, economically, socially, every other way--she pointed out the fact that these people (many of them) do not own an automobile, public transportation is very inadequate, how are they going to get to the supermarket, how are they going to get out to see a doctor or a dentist or to the Social Security Office or whatever. So she pointed out that they are literally trapped in that area and because of this then there is also a feeling of low morale, a feeling of not being a part of the main stream of the life of the community.

In each target area there are Outreach workers who live in the area. They are paid by the Office of Economic Opportunity and they serve as a liaison between OEO personnel and the people who live in that area. They interpret the needs of that community to people like Mrs. Conyers and John Feuquay who is the Director, Fred Hord who's the Neighborhood Youth Corp director and so forth. In turn they can help interpret the programs and the goals and the things that OEO is trying to accomplish to the people who live in the area. So it's a two-way street. These Outreach workers are trained by the Office of Economic Opportunity to do this job. Some of the things that go on in the centers are classes in cooking and sewing. And they have called upon the Agricultural Extension, Home Demonstration personnel and the Home Economics Department of ISU to help train the Outreach workers in cooking and in sewing so that they in turn can work with the people in those particular areas. They particularly teach them how to use the commodity foods that they are given.

There are breakfast programs in about three of the centers where a child can come and get a nutritious breakfast before he goes to school.

Also in the neighborhood centers they try to organize to solve some of their problems. She told about the one particular center where they did a little survey and they found that so many of the houses were substandard. So the men as a community got together and formed an organization and they called the city inspectators out and got the landlords together and as a result got the needed repairs done.

Jean and I talked about the fact that they can build a feeling of pride in their own community--but it will take more to make them feel a part of the larger community. She stressed the need for interest and real commitment on the part of people in the so-called "Mainstream."

Group discussion clarified the projects and suggested other programs which might work in the target areas: Meals-on-wheels--"fish" organizations--co-operative business ventures, etc. It seemed necessary for the group members to examine their own attitudes toward poverty, before they could develop constructive suggestions.

STAFF INSTITUTE - 6/4/71

AFTERNOON SESSION

(TRANSCRIPTION OF TAPED RECORDING)
SPEECH & OPEN FORUM

INTRODUCTION - Mr. Edward N. Howard

We have evidence that the gentleman who will shortly be standing up here is not a figurehead in his new position as Executive Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce because he had to skip lunch the opportunity to have lunch with us and probably skipped lunch in order to meet someone at the airport at noon today.

I did notice, however, that while Genevieve Reisner was giving her report on OEO that when she got to the part there where it said their main purpose was elimination of poverty, Mr. Tucker suddenly had to make a phone call.

And we want to tell you, Mr. Tucker, that we had previously announced here our thankfulness to you and to the Chamber for making it possible for each of us to have one of the new booklets on Terre Haute. But we want to say it again to you in your presence.

Reading from "Terre Haute, People of Progress," the book that was published of biographies of Terre Haute's leading citizens just last year, I want to read the first paragraph: "Ralph Tucker, the remarkable man who served Terre Haute as mayor for twenty years and who spent his early life in an orphanage . . ."

Going on to some of the things that will be new to some of us and will remind others of you who have known this fine man. He was born just south of here at the town of Hymera, Indiana. And I was particularly interested to note--and we want to keep this in mind for future reference--that he graduated from Wiley High School, the site of our future library.

He was the original man on the street in this area as an announcer for radio station WBOW. So, he is also well experienced with the media. In 1938 he first embarked on his long and colorful political career by being elected city clerk, a position he held until 1943 during the middle of World War II, for some of you younger people here, when he became manager of, and this sounds so library related, I really don't know, became general manager of the National Literary Association. He continued with this position until he was elected mayor for the first time in 1947.

He has certainly been active politically, not only locally, but throughout the state of Indiana and nationally; and in 1956 he was the Democratic Party's nominee for governor of the state of Indiana.

We have been looking back and looking at the present and looking forward as far as the community is concerned, and certainly during that 20 years and periods prior to and since that time that he served 20 years as mayor, he's seen many changes here.

He is past president of the Indiana Municipal League and has served on the board of that organization for a great number of years. And also with our library's interest in and attempts to carry out public relations, it's very interesting to note that in leaving office, he established a public relations firm which he is, or was, president of--The Ralph Tucker Agency.

He left office as mayor the first of January, 1968, which was the exact day I came to Terre Haute to join VCPL; so I had not had the opportunity to work with him. In his position now, I hope to.

And, something about him personally. I note here that he's been to a number of countries in the world--names Japan, Panama, Mexico. And something for the ladies if Women's Lib hasn't come in and made this thing out of style--although I don't know; maybe this would fit in a Women's Lib group--he is known for his superb gourmet cooking.

The Tuckers reside at 341 Barton Avenue. Irene McDonough, our Head of Technical Services, lives just two blocks down the street, so we feel close to you. And when you think of city or community, it really isn't so large after all.

Mr. Tucker is our first and only--I was going to use the word "live" speaker, but that didn't sound right; and so I changed it; I scratched it out here and I put "he's our first and only in person speaker today."

He's going to take us, quite ably we know, further along our exploration into the "Future of the City as a Community." And so speaking on the topic, The Chamber's Function in the Community, let's give a real welcome to Mr. Ralph Tucker.

SPEECH - Mr. Ralph Tucker

Thank you, Mr. Howard. Ladies, I see you have a gentlemen here. I recently addressed a group of the Chamber of Commerce from Sullivan. In fact it was just two nights ago; it was an evening meeting and I had been to many Chamber meetings, but I didn't see any ladies there. And I saw 5 ladies in the audience and I determined that it was the Auxiliary of the Chamber of Commerce in Sullivan. You ladies know what an Auxiliary is, of course--this is a group of women who have bound themselves together in a determined effort that their husbands shall not go to conventions alone.

I might say that the formulation of the Chamber is like many groups that have been formed in this country, and for the same goal and common purpose. It goes back to the pilgrims when then men learned that they could accomplish much more working together as a group than they could ever accomplish singularly. And so has been created many service groups and many other groups such as yourselves, who by your common problems together and by discussing them, makes for a better organization. And so with the Chamber.

The Chamber in the main is a group of industrialists, businessmen, educators, religious, and many just ordinary citizens

who have a desire to be a part of something.

It has always been said, and often said, that an "informed citizen" is a "good citizen". I know this to be true. How many times in recent years have I felt a sense of sympathy for somebody who was uninformed and would express himself obviously, publicly on what many people knew was not an informed citizen.

We have a program in the community and many communities have it--a type of program called "Speak Out." This type of program, and if you listen to it, and if you're involved, you don't become angry because somebody says these things or does these things; you become sympathetic; you would like to be a part of helping this person--to sit down with him and go into detail of why something is this way or isn't that way, rather than lip service that he has received which has been misinformation. And so they carry it out, they express it to the public.

So an informed citizen is a good citizen and no citizen is ever informed in my opinion unless he frequently visits the library. I say this to you because I know. I know that we were required when I was in school--and that's been two or three terms ago--that we did visit a library or we didn't pass. We did go to the library and do certain homework or we just didn't go.

And I recall even today now there are many occasions I will refer somebody to the library when there is a question asked me that I do not know, and in my own sense, or lack of knowledge, sticks out pretty good to me.

The Chamber of Commerce has only one motive really. It's no different than your organization's motive. It's for the betterment of the community. The Chamber touches the lives--and the tenacles of the Chamber reach practically every citizen in the community if they are concerned about the educational life of the community, of the cultural life of the community, of the business life of the community, of the industrial life, of the economic life, the religious life--all these things are encompassed in the Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber has several groups. These groups are formed into committees. A committee for existing industry, a committee for new industry, a committee for housing, a committee for traffic, a committee for religion, a committee for education. These are men that are appointed on a committee. Many committees are 20 to 25, even 40 people on a committee. These are men who are given their choice. These are leaders in the community who are asked to serve, to be a party to something, or to join something and just to go for the either social or the economic aspect of it is not a good citizen. And no man who joins a civic club simply for the purpose of some economics he might derive from somebody he knows there, some business--he's not a good member of that organization and he is not a good contributor to that organization, or to community life.

You're only going to receive in any group--this one included--you're only going to receive from it what you put into it, what your actual desires are. If you're simply here to put in time because it's required of you to be here, you're not giving service to this organization. Nor is anybody giving service to any group that they belong to whether it's your home, your school, your library, your church--wherever it be. It's what you're willing to

contribute that will make it a success or a failure.

These men working together meet and discuss the problems of this particular section--if it be traffic, if it be education, if it be industry. And I meet with them. And for the past two months I have found myself leaving my home in the morning about 20 minutes till seven, speaking at a group meeting at seven o'clock in the morning and usually they've had their coffee and they're ready to listen to a speech, listen for a discussion at seven o'clock in the morning. A lot of evenings I will get home from the same morning speech about eleven o'clock at night. So I go from one meeting to another.

I know so well how interested and vitally so a citizen must be who will get up and leave his home and go sit and discuss a problem in the community or a problem for the betterment, and not just sit but contribute something to it--some real thinking discussion. This is what our community must do. This is what we are doing.

I might report to you that in my opinion, right now, things are really happening in Terre Haute with the advent, of course, of the new high schools; with the advent of the vast expansion of our educational facility on the university level, both at Rose-Hulman, at Indiana STate, and at St. Mary's.

And with the advent of the industrial growth that's just on the threshold here now, that I have been in touch with the last few days and the last few weeks. I think that you can be encouraged. And I think that if you hear somebody finding fault with the community--like a letter I received only last week from a man who wrote me from Pittsburgh, Pa., condemning the Chamber of Commerce; he didn't write it to me personally. He wrote it to whoever was in charge of this Chamber of Commerce. He said he had been gone from here since 1925, and he left here because the Chamber of Commerce prevented the Ford Motor Company from coming to Terre Haute, Indiana; the Chamber of Commerce ran the railroads out of Terre Haute; the Chamber of Commerce ran the stamping mill out of Terre Haute; the Chamber of Commerce ran the Stahl-Urban Company out of Terre Haute, Indiana--he just went on two pages to tell me all the faults of the Chamber of Commerce had done here. And do you know this is not an exceptional situation?

Do you know, I can recall that anything the Chamber of Commerce was for, the working man was against; they had the feeling that if the Chamber of Commerce was for it, it was not good for the city--that a group of men, all bigshots, millionaires, ran the Chamber of Commerce and they didn't want any new industry, didn't want any new business because it would jeopardize their employees, have to raise their salaries. This was a fallacy, a definite fallacy.

And on the other hand, there were those in the Chamber of Commerce who felt that labor was the one who was causing all the trouble in the community. This went on for so long.

This isn't the way you resolve what's wrong in a community. You resolve it by men sitting down around the table with open minds, putting their problems on the table and discussing it.

You don't have to agree because you did it. But your chances of accomplishing a result of something that is a problem are ten to one greater than if you sit in your office and find

fault with this one and somebody else sits in his. But if you sit down around the table as intelligent men with open minds there isn't a problem in the community that can't be resolved.

So is my function in the Chamber. Not to interfere. But when you come to an impasse, then it's my position that I shall for the community's sake inject myself into it.

I think an announcement was made today, an unfortunate announcement that they're going to have to cut down the size of the amphitheater because of these differences that should have been resolved long before they reached the courts or the legal stage.

Delay! This attitude in our community must stop! This attitude in the community--and I recall so much of it. I recall the years in court on the sewage treatment plant where it cost more than 2 million dollars more than it should have by a law suit.

The high schools--millions more than they should have because of law suits. All these things stymie and all these things seem to put a label on a community.

Personalities sometimes clash, but nobody profits by doing an injustice to the whole community rather than your personal animosity.

The Chamber of Commerce is really a service group. We probably answer 40 calls a day in our office for people seeking information about an industry, about a business, where to find something, where is a meeting being held, where is something....

And so does a library in many instances. You are on many occasions. People coming seeking information about an industry, a business, or a facility in the community. And your records are probably as ours.

But we want to know everybody who is engaged; we want to know what their business is and we want to know solely--can we be of service to you in your endeavor. It's just as vital in the community to be of service to existing business or to an existing facility as it is to struggle for a new industry or a new business or a new facility. As you service those that are here, you shall grow, they shall grow.

I recall in many instances where a plant had come here and I spent much time--the people were a little bit leery about this industry, and now three or four of these industries have majored into our biggest industry. I recall when Chesty Potato Chips came here. It was a small thing employing about 15 or 20 people. Today it's four or five hundred. It's one of our big industries.

Columbia Records was only a temporary thing, they said, and was a fad, be gone in a year or so. It's our biggest employer in the industrial field.

All these things come about by a determined effort on the part of all people in the city to be of assistance.

And so it is your responsibility. It is your responsibility to be of assistance for those who seek knowledge.

And so is the responsibility of the Chamber of Commerce--to be of assistance to those who seek information. I don't believe in the policy of the Chamber of Commerce sending out just brochures when it comes to the field of new business, new industry. I am one who believes in knocking on doors.

There are thousands of Chambers of Commerce throughout the country and everyone of them when they think that a new plant might

build a new plant in some location in Indiana or in the middle-west, they send their brochures. They send all the beautiful Chamber of Commerce conversation and the beautiful pictures to Chrysler Corporation, to Ford, to Stran STeel, to everybody. So, the man who is in charge of this department, these executives, receive hundreds and hundreds of Chamber of Commerce brochures. As a result, they usually reach what we call File 13 and are never opened.

Once you have the lead--have your material, it is important--but go knock on the door. No salesman worth his salt ever sells anything unless he sells himself first. Then you can sell your product. But first sell yourself. Your first impression, your sincerity, and have the facts when you go. Don't go only half armed. Be prepared!

Yes, one of the greatest essential things in the community for people who desire to locate here, who industries want to locate here, is to know the kind of executives they're going to have to bring here from other communities. Men with families, women--they want to know the educational facilities, they want to know the cultural life. Yes, they want to know the tax base; yes, they want to know the housing situation; yes, they want to know the religious situation.

But all these things put together--and they are concerned vitally about the tax base. Industry is concerned about what protection they have. This is why we have developed in my last year in office the industrial park area, where we acquired the Tumpane plant. Unfortunately it hasn't developed in the past three years as fast as I had hoped, but now I see definite signs and I am very encouraged, and I want you to be. I want you to be encouraged about the things that are in the future for your organization, because you're a very vital part of the Chamber of Commerce functions. You provide us an asset, a very vital asset, in our attempts to sell this community. Because what happens good here happens good to you. It rubs off on everybody. You don't necessarily have to work in this plant or be on the payroll in this plant, but as long as the economics of this plant is coming into this community it touches everybody.

The economics of a community makes a good library, make good schools. The more economics there are the more entertainment of the stature that educated people require in the community can happen.

This is why it's so vital to you to be a part of and ask what you might be able to do. We in the Chamber of Commerce need every person here, regardless of your position with the library, regardless of what your stature is in the community, we need you. We need every length, every thread to accomplish our goals.

The Chamber of Commerce basically, as far as I am concerned, has only one motivation--to be of service to the community. And to expand this community's educational, religious, industrial, business, and cultural life. We have no other motive; it is our goal. We need your assistance. We welcome it, solicit it, and offer whatever we have to you.

Prospects in the future are bright, brighter than I've seen them for a long time.

I'm happy to be here. Appreciate the privilege. Thank you very much for inviting me.

Staff Institute
Afternoon Session

FOLLOW-UP - Mr. Edward N. Howard

Mr. Howard: Well, I said he was an able speaker, and here's a man who spoke "without a script"; not only without a script, without any notes whatsoever I saw, unless he had them on the palm of his hand here. And probably did; those callouses that he has earned figuratively in his life in this community.

Let us now, before we go into what we will attempt to make an open forum, look again at the four goals that we have for this institute. On the inside of the front cover. This is our last opportunity that we will have in this Staff Institute to reach those goals.

First, to arouse interest and awareness of city needs by presenting a brief overview of physical characteristics of the city. That, we seem to have done pretty well.

Second, to identify the governmental services that have responsibility for city or community planning. I believe we have accomplished that objective.

Third, to explore what is being planned to meet today's needs and tomorrow's challenges. Yes, we can do a little more in this open forum.

Lastly, to suggest areas where the library might provide information--[and the next is very important]--or act as a catalyst for city, or again, community progress.

An open forum is like the old town hall meeting, of course, where anyone speaks--opinion, fact, questions. And, of course, we're all sharply aware that we have a tremendous resource here with us, Mr. Tucker.

It may turn out that instead of a discussion, it may tend more toward questions directed to Mr. Tucker. This is entirely up to you. I will just serve as your moderator.

So, taking advantage of the fact that I have the floor at this time, and a supposition on my part that we're not going to get so much into the free discussion where we kind of talk to each other, but we're going to be asking Mr. Tucker questions, I'm going to ask the first one. I'm going to direct it to Mr. Tucker.

How could the law suit on the civic amphitheater have been avoided?

Mr. Tucker: I'm going to assume that it could have been avoided. When a program with such a vast responsibility of cost as a civic amphitheater, it would seem to me that those responsible, whether it be the Hulman Foundation, the University, the civil city, property owners involved, governmental leaders, should have sat down and had a clear thorough understanding of the functions and the purpose before one group starts and finds out that another group is not going to cooperate with part of the problem. This is true in any discussion; it's just common sense that doesn't require any mental giant--just to use common sense. Be sure before you build a home--you can always remember something--it doens't make any difference how much money you put on the third floor or the fourth floor, how many televisions or radios, it's only going to be as good as its foundation. Otherwise, it will crumble. And when you start something, you be sure you build a good, solid foundation so

it doesn't fall apart. I think it could have been or should have been resolved to avoid all these potential things that have happened in our community.

Mr. Howard: Now, let's go to the Open Forum. Who would like to add to that, to question it, to make a statement, and we'll even go so far as to permit ourselves to disagree with Mr. Tucker, and I suspect it would delight him if it's an honest disagreement. Would that be all right?

Mr. Tucker: Perfect!

Mr. Howard: Perfect he said. All right.

Mr. Tucker: You can be assured that I'm calloused; you can't embarrass me; you see, go right ahead, it's all right.

Mr. Howard: There are callouses other than on his hands, he's referring to, Now I saw some of you sitting on the edge of your chairs while ago as if you wanted to say something.

Mrs. Frances Boyd: I don't disagree with him at all. In fact, I agree that it should have been resolved. I wonder who should have taken the initiative in going to whom. This seems to be the lack in our community--the people don't know where to go, and they don't know when they should.

Mr. Howard: Mr. Tucker, let me save you then, and you can kind of wrap up this one. I want to toss this out to the group here: what kind of process would have been necessary, what groups would have been involved in the early stages of planning, what do you think? What would be your recommendations? Boy! The coffee break isn't this quiet! Bill.

Mr. Bill Gates: I think Frances threw a direct question. I'd like Mr. Tucker to answer that.

Mr. Howard: That's not the kind of comment I wanted. I'll speak to you later, Bill. I'll have to bow to that, and this is all in good humor. We also have callouses. I'm going to let you, Mr. Tucker, if you will, ask you, to answer that.

Mr. Tucker: If Tom Smith had the idea, I'm against it; I'm not even going to ask you what it is; I've already made up mind, if he's for it. So it is. That these things happen. If this is a mayor's idea, a Chamber of Commerce idea, a library idea, I'm against it. If this is a University idea, there's an element against it. You know, it's just one of these things. But it was evident to me and it must be to you that before the ground was ever broken, before the plans were ever approved, they knew that they had to close 8th Street, and that people would be involved. Before they started, sit down and resolve it. This is the thing that I'm talking about. And I'm talking about just exactly what I said--I know this to be the truth. I know some things I tried to do. And I know the same things had been said by somebody else. But because

it was inaugurated by me, I know there was groups here opposed to it. Groups of stature in the community. And I know these things exist. This is unfortunate. I go back to reiterate my original statement early to you in my program--that an informed citizen is a good citizen, but a closed-minded citizen is not a good citizen: "Don't bother me with the facts, I've already made up my mind." No! So I say to that, who should have started it? I don't know. Which comes first, the chicken or the egg? But certainly it's obvious to me that these things could have been avoided, because, just common sense. If you're going to close a street and shut off somebody's property, well you should go consult them before you tell them that it's done. They have no recourse then. YOu better resolve it. Have I answered the question?

Response: YES.

Mr. Howard: OK. I'm going to put the monkey on your backs now. It's open forum. If you follow Bill's pattern, it's also open hunting season.

Mr. Bill Gates: Dare I speak again . . .?

Mr. Howard: With great care, Bill. Please do.

Mr. Bill Gates: In our group there was quite a discussion about our biggest institution around here, of the reticence on their part to permit citizens to know where they're going. Now, we've heard that they're going to go on to the Wabash River; we've heard they're going on up north to, facetiously, Fort Harrison, and I think there's been some criticism of this, of the University. How do you resolve this?

Mr. Howard: Do you agree with what Bill says? He started out by saying the largest institution and then he finally named it, Indiana State University. The University, of course, as was pointed out is a state supported institution here in a city-county area. Do you agree that there is reticence or unwillingness on the part of Indiana State University--and of course, this would apply to a less extent on a smaller scale, I would say, to other institutions--to publicize long range plans, to give the citizens, those affected, the opportunity to comment. Do you agree with Bill's statement? Would you like to add to his statement? Genevieve.

Genevieve Reisner: I think that the University often has been criticized for that and I think probably, rightly so. There is some reticence, but I think there may be some reasons for it. For one thing, they may themselves not know how far they are going to expand in the next ten or fifteen years, because they can't forsee all the changes. The other is that if they say ahead of time, "Well, we want eventually the land between this street and this street and this one and this one in a 12 block square area or wherever," then there's going to be all kind of land speculation and these people are going to try to buy this up. Just as Golby Uhlir reminded us one time when he came to the Staff Association Meeting that urban renewal people or any governmental organization, highway people,

can't tell you too far ahead of time--that isn't fair to people who own property in that area. So, there may be some real reason for that. But on the other hand, it does create dissatisfaction and suspicion in the neighborhood, and I think this amphiteater case was very typical of that because when the citizenry at large found it out, found out what it was going to be, then they--there was really a hue and cry among the people who thought it would be much better to locate over on 3rd Street.

Mr. Howard: Everything that we heard on the pre-recorded taped interviews either directly or indirectly gave evidence to the fact that people are the ones who develop the plans and who will have to support the plans, who will be affected to a greater or lesser extent. And so it would seem that we have two extremes, and they have been expressed here, not your points of view but what you have brought out. On one hand there is the position of the liberal humanitarian planner who says,--and I think this would be embodied in CATCAP, for example--"that you have to go grass roots;"that the people themselves must not only be involved in but through this involvement must become part of the planning process. The other extreme would be embodied in the fact, "Well, we can not disclose what the plans are for the purchase of property or where the civic amphitheater is going to be because of what will happen." Perhaps there is a middle ground or perhaps either extreme would be correct. Mr. Tucker, what would you think about this, because this is quite central, I believe, to what we are about here today; and thinking of our own building program,.to get it very close to home, how far can we go? How far should we go in involving the citizens of the community in the planning process?

Mr. Tucker: I don't know whether the term reticence is what I might use. I regret to inform you that I was available for public relations, before it, but I wasn't hired. And that's what it amounts to. It amounts to a public relations program. A good public relations program with the people. And I don't mean a categorized group of people. I mean the masses of the people. To have good public relations goes back to what I said before: if your citizen is informed, you don't have any problems. It's the lack of knowledge, it's the guessing, it's the radical attitude, against something. People don't like to be in a position in controversial matters. That reminds me somewhat of the old senator from Mississippi; he'd been in Washington for 4 years and he came back to be re-elected. There was a highly controversial issue in this state--about half the population was for something and half was against something. So when a reporter asked the old senator what his position was, he said, "You know something," he said, "Some of my friends are agin' it and some of my friends are 'fer it, and you know the old senator, he always sticks with his friends!"

And so it is here. Too many people wait to see who is for something or instigates something, determines an attitude. It requires just, reticence yes, but I think good public relations is what should be practiced in matters of this kind and of this stature, with the public. And I think you eliminate in the main most of the problem.

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Mr. Howard: The word informed, then, I would translate as communicate and I assume you are speaking then, Mr. Tucker, of two way communication so that the person does have an opportunity to say, "Do I understand this correctly?" Or to express an opinion.

Mr. Tucker: That's right.

Ann Newman: A while ago when they were talking about why we weren't informed, it seems to me that the whole thing hinges on what Mr. Tucker said earlier. Now you can't force this issue with gun powder, but there is a way that he was talking about to get to the bottom of things to begin with.

Mr. Howard: You're thinking of the person who wants to be informed and can not get the information?

Ann Newman: No, that's not what I'm thinking of. I'm speaking of the logical way which he said to begin something in the first place.

Mr. Howard: In the first place, the institutional responsibility to inform involves--to have good public relations whatever it might be and whatever might be most appropriate. Is that what you are saying?

Mr. Tucker: May I interject something?

Mr. Howard: Please do.

Mr. Tucker: I might say that I concur with what you're trying to say, with what you said, rather. But I might say that I've been guilty of this myself. I had already pretty much made up my mind what I was going to do, but I realized so fully just what you're talking about. So my approach was--and I talked to hundreds, thousands of people--and when I would call on them and I would discuss with them. I would say, "I am thinking about being a candidate for mayor. I am thinking about being a candidate for re=election as mayor, but before I do, I'd like to have your opinion. I'd like to know how you feel about it. I want to know if you'd be for this." Now what does this mean? It means that you're at least making him feel like he has a vital decision to make and he's in your corner and he's going to help you get the job. You implicate people in something. It's good public relations. You make them a part of it, you don't leave them out. This is good public relations. And that's the only answer I know for it.

Mr. Howard: Well, to follow that I'm thinking that perhaps now we should bear down on the purpose, primary purpose as stated here of this open forum to explore ways the library might serve. What is your opinion of that?

Mrs. Carol Weaver: One thing that came to mind was that in, I believe it was in our discussion group that it came up, that people don't know about these programs that are available. Some of these

agencies don't know how to get across to the people, or don't really have the contact they need. And I wondered if there isn't some way by perhaps inviting them to have displays or something at the Library which are so much publicized, if we can help get across what their programs are?

Mr. Howard: Did you all hear that? That the Library then serves as the liaison for Mr. Tucker's informing; serves as publicist of what the agency is doing. Then if someone wants to communicate back though, they wouldn't do it through us, would they? They'd go back to that agency. That would be operating a referral service. That's all right. Other ways? Yes, Ann.

Ann Silliman: Mr. Tucker referred to that "Speak Out" program on the radio, as, I think it was Speak Out, that is so negative in its aspect and people who speak out usually are so uninformed or incorrectly informed. If the library could do something to counteract that. Maybe somebody to give out information or to speak out with some information that is correct and that is constructive in that it is optimistic in regard to the government of Terre Haute. I think that program is terrible!

Mr. Tucker: May I answer that?

Mr. Howard: Yes, I want you to. Ann is retired from the library and that's the reason she would bring that up. Now the difficult we do, the impossible is going to take a little longer. Ann, maybe you'd like to do some volunteer work? Mr. Tucker.

Mr. Tucker: You know, I've often thought of that, and I think it's just beautiful. Often thought if it would be, not in an angry attitude as some of these people take on Speak Out that you're talking about are so misinformed, and they're sincere. They think they're right--it isn't a question of that kind. If somebody who would take an attitude of feeling sorry for that person, and they're listening to that program, and dial that program and say "the lady that just spoke . . ." And then tell them what the truth is, tell them the facts. Not to get in any skunk contest with them, arguing back and forth, but to get into a discussion to give the true view. And you'd be surprised what this would do. This would actually stop a lot of this type of conversation on Speak Out. It hurts our community. It really hurts the community as these programs are listened to in areas of 50 mile radius of here. These things are detrimental to the community. So it would be a refreshing thing to see some informed citizens take an interest to help these people rather than just sit by and find fault, "Isn't that terrible!" Well, it's always going to be terrible if people like you and like myself and like other people who have and can listen to these programs, to utilize your knowledge and pass it on to these people, it would be a great service to this community.

Response from audience: I think you would have to have a separate program, because I imagine they would have a terrible time getting through on that telephone.

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Mr. Harmon Boyd: They seem to.

Mr. Howard: All right, who else? You better jump in because I'm going to have to come back to Bill. He's the only one I see nodding, but then he nods a lot. Bill, looks like you're up.

Mr. Bill Gates: Are you still teaching down in Kentucky?

Mr. Howard: Yes, I don't want Mr. Tucker to know I'm teaching public relations, either, Bill.

Mr. Bill Gates: Well, no. I've just been mulling over what he's said. I think he's got a germ of an idea there. What we'd do with it or how we'd do it, I don't know.

Mr. Howard: It's of such high order that it's staggering, really, this is. Harmon wants to know what we're talking about.

Mr. Harmon Boyd: I hadn't heard anything that high!

Mr. Howard: He's got to be kidding. And then again, I probably should explain it to him. Charlotte, did I see your hand?

Mrs. Charlotte Williams: I was thinking of where Mr. Tucker spoke of selling. Now to me this would be an opportunity to perhaps be in touch with this media that allows these people to speak out. Could we convince them that they also need someone to be on hand to talk to these people? And I think in many cases it could be volunteer people. They might select a certain subject for a date, accept all calls on certain subjects, rather than just allow the Speak Out program just to come on and . . .

Ann Newman: But that's violating the freedom of speech!

Mrs. Charlotte Williams: No, they would have the freedom of whatever the topic was that day. And then have, as I say, have volunteers on hand to help inform these people.

Mr. Howard: We're not laughing at the idea, no. We need all the ideas we can get. Who knows, if we can possibly implement it, this may be it.

Mrs. Edris Landers: I never have gotten to hear Speak Out, but this isn't a program to solve anything, is it?

Mr. Howard: You're kidding; you haven't gotten to hear it?

Mrs. Edris Landers: No, I'm always across the river!

Mr. Howard: They don't get it over there? I thought they had a radius of 90 miles.

Mrs. Edris Landers: You mean I can turn the radio on and sit over there and listen to it?

Mr. Howard: It'd be better than listening to Bill. Bill has his

own "Speak Out" program.

Mrs. Edris Landers: No kidding. Are we trying to solve anything or is this just people's opinion? No one's trying to answer anything, are they?

Mr. Tucker: Well, actually the program, as I've analyzed it, is just a program to complain about the community or complain about conditions. It's a complaint program.

Mrs. Edris Landers: But nobody's supposed to answer the complaint, are they?

Mr. Tucker: No, I think if you have an opinion that differs from that person that just spoke, you may call and answer, and they do. They do all the time. Somebody will call in and say that "I know that's not right; I know that it's so and so." And then somebody else will call up and say, "WEll, that lady is wrong; this is what the truth is." But too many times, nobody calls and corrects them. And people accept for what they're heard. And too many unfortunate people hear these things and now it's gospel, "I heard it on 'Speak Out' and . . . ."

Mrs. Edris Landers: In other words, it's an opinion. It's a person calling in and giving his opinion.

Mr. Tucker: It's actually a gripe department.

Mrs. Edris Landers: It's a gripe department. Well, gee, I think they should have a chance to gripe without somebody trying to straighten them out!

Mr. Tucker: Well, it's all right to gripe if you want to complain about something in the community or a condition existing, but as long as what you are saying is fact.

Mrs. Edris Landers: But until they would have an authorized person or person that knew the answer to all these things, why there would be--then if they did, it wouldn't hurt, it's be speak out; I mean everybody would sort of withhold, you know, because they'd be afraid what they'd get into.

Mr. Howard: I think probably the thing about "Speak Out" is that so many of the people express very negative, narrow, biased, prejudiced points of view. Now I say a great number of them. But also bear in mind that these are in many cases older people who are frightened by what they're hearing or that they're reading. And so they're searching. But also there are those who like to hear themselves talk as Bill and I do.

Mrs. Edris Landers: Rather than trying to answer on that program, the program could be monitered and some of these subjects that they were talking about that were so very wrong, could have somebody that really is informed on another program. That's not really an answer but . . . .

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Mr. Howard: Say that "two opinions were expressed yesterday. Here seems to be the consensus, not the consensus, but the majority opinion or the facts as known according to an authority or a factual source"--something like this. Yes. That way you could stay out of the immediate controversy. I wonder if we could start winding up this particular thing and maybe hit on one more, because we've only got about six minutes exactly. There's a gentleman waiting to interview Mr. Tucker. All right.

We've come up with a couple of things here, ways the library can serve, liaison, publicist for agencies. and the "Speak Out" program, presenting factual information which may then--it'll never convince some of them, but it may at least soften their tones. Might lead to enlightenment. What else while I'm yakking here? Yes, Genevieve.

Mrs. Reisner: There's one other thought that occurred to me as I listened to our group talk about the library acting as a catalyst or a liaison for these agencies. It might be possible for us to identify problems. We talked a lot about the people who do the planning and various agencies that are responsible for maybe different aspects of the same problems. If we can identify problems from time to time, and then get the representatives from the various institutions or agencies that have to make decisions concerning these problems, and bring them together and let them sit down and talk about it in an open meeting in which the public would be invited in the form of panels or open forums or the format may vary according to the subject. This might be a way of not only bringing the government agencies together but also of getting the masses of the people involved and informed. Preferably holding them around over the community where people are usually active.

Mr. Howard: All right. I want to ask Mr. Tucker to reply to that and I think this will wind it up, then. You will be given the Evaluation Sheet and then you've completed your day's work after you go home and start to do some more thinking about the ideas presented here. But this again is of the highest order, Mr. Tucker, what has been suggested here. That the library, serving as a catalyst, set up some kind of procedure whereby the primary needs, the major needs, the concerns of the community could be identified, and then in some way conduct open forums, discussion groups, or whatever it might be, which you touched on. What would you think about this? What kind of suggestion would you have for us? Is such a thing possible in our society today?

Mr. Tucker: There is no utopia--there is always a need for information, there is always a need for a source of information regarding every segment of life. I might say to you that it could be--we could probably be of service. The fact that we give the library a copy of our minutes of every board meeting we have that we discuss community affairs. A meeting was held the other morning on tourism in the community, what should be done about tourism. And here you had the minds of people in the community, leaders in the community, who are interested in the subject. Traffic Control Committee, of what the plans are. There's a plan going on now with Mr. Robert Mann for a 3-year study; it's been going on for a year and a half.

They're about to reach some very fine suggestions. And Existing Industry Committee. All these committees we have. And we record all our minutes. We could provide you with these minutes. Perhaps it would be good that if representatives of this group here be appointed, not to belong to the Chamber, be appointed by this chair to attend these various meetings and inform you when these meetings are. But I might tell you this--that they're, most of them, are 7:30 in the morning. Of course it might be a little excuse to be a little late for coffee at the library.

Mr. Howard: It's never too late for coffee at the library.

Mr. Tucker: But I think this is a source that could be of help. You see, we're in the same position--we try to catalog everything that's in the community--everything. I think perhaps you should have in your files--I don't know if you have--you should have what we send out to inquiring new possible residents of the community. We start off with what our elevation is, what our average temperature is, give everything about the community--how many libraries, how many hospital beds, how many everything--all on one sheet and so--you can have these; we can make them available to all of you. This two would be--well, we're in the main a service organization. Any questions anybody wants to ask, the Chamber of Commerce is supposed to know. Some woman called from the Mayor's office this morning wanting to know what the initials were for what industry. So I told her that the only industry I knew with those initials, and she said, "Why of course, it's been here 50 years!" These are the things that can be of service to people. Columbian Enameling and Stamping was the name of the plant. She wanted to know what CES stood for--what kind of company is that. The Columbian Enameling and Stamping is the only one I know. Do you know any others--CES?

But I think this in the main could be--we could be of service and you could be of service at the same time because we serve the same purpose. We dovetail our efforts, we are a service organization. We could provide you with all of our literature. This is one that just came out; you should have these in the libraries. You should have all the pamphlets that we have that we concerning the community. Concerning the business, cultural, educational, religious--you have most of it in the main, but I think if we give you our committee reports, so that you might know currently what is being planned, what is being talked about, what's in the future--in every segment of community life, that you could have it available to you and accessible to you every month, currently. Then I think we could be of service to you.

Mr. Howard: As I said this will wind up this session. A round of applause for Mr. Tucker. Let me express my own appreciation to all of you who were involved in the planning, to those of you who were participants today. You're all very wonderful. On to the Evaluation.

--END--

EVALUATION

VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

13th ANNUAL STAFF INSTITUTE
June 4, 1971

1. Did the institute provide facts that will help the library meet the informational needs of this community?

MUCH____ SOME____ NONE____

Comment:

2. Did the Institute give you a better idea of the governmental Services that have responsibility for city planning?

YES____ NO____ DON'T KNOW____

3. Do you see the library as a catalyst for city planning?

YES____ NO____

Did the Institute affect your thinking? YES____ NO____

Please comment:

4. Did you get any new ideas from this institute?

Please list:

AND AFTERWARDS.....

EVALUATION

VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

]3th ANNUAL STAFF INSTITUTE
June 4,]97]

1. Did the institute provide facts that will help the library meet the informational needs of this community?

MUCH]3 SOME 26 NONE 0

COMMENTS:

Yes, but the information we acquire needs to be publicized to the entire community via TV, radio, and news media.

New ideas will lead to further thoughts -- Mr. Tucker's willingness to furnish information for VCPL is fine. Also possibility of answering "Speak Out" -- or at least trying.

More than providing exact facts, the interviews and explanations pointed up places to get this information and ways to get it.

Pointed up the objective and responsibilities of the persons dealing with the future development of the city and the county.

Any information (and we did get saturated with a great deal today) is useful for a library and increases its ability to serve. We are more aware of the agencies which are deeply involved in city planning.

One excellent suggestion was that the Chamber of Commerce provide the VCPL with minutes of its meetings and of its topics under consideration so that VCPL may keep abreast of requests for information.

We could use a follow up for more information from personalities that we interviewed.]5 min. interview does not cover info we could use. Mr. Dooley expressed willingness to help us in any way he could -- let's keep him in mind.

We need more cooperation and information on what other agencies are doing.

I feel we just touched on these. In the time we had the information for this was good.

I received many facts about urban renewal and city planning, some facts about I.S.U. and Office of Ec. Opportunity.

Good suggestion of Mr. Tucker about providing minutes of their meetings.

It helped show where need exists.

(Question 1 - continued)

Morning discussion groups really didn't have enough time to reach any real conclusions.

We need more.

Needs of T.H. and Vigo CO. are so enormous people should be informed of as much as possible.

This method of taping is good, however can stand the improvement of transcription of those tapes to clarify my notes which hurriedly taken tend to be sketchy.

Awareness made of needs of community in future as well as present.

Several very good ideas did come up in talks and discussion.

If ideas are followed up.

Provided a starting point for new ways to help.

2. Did the Institute give you a better idea of the governmental Services that have responsibility for city planning?

YES 36 NO 0 DON'T KNOW 1 SOME 2

Do you see the library as a catalyst for city planning?

YES 36 NO 0 SOME 3 POSSIBLY 1

Did the Institute affect your thinking?

YES 33 NO 2 NOT MUCH 1

COMMENTS:

It made me more aware of the necessity for cooperative planning.

Did make us more aware of what is going on in area planning -- present and future.

Information on what other agencies are doing is needed by every planning agency. Packets could be furnished by VCPL.

More than I realized, it seems apparent that schools and city groups are not planning with each other. The schools locate a building and the city fills in rather than helping plan.

Alerted me to the influence that our student population has on our economy -- especially "downtown."

Rumors and faulty information which float around were clarified by the group discussions and the open forum.

It helped clarify the relationship between the City Planning and Department of Redevelopment. It presented a more kindly view of the Chamber of Commerce and its Executive Director.

More than ever I feel the library can be a vital link between the public and governmental services.

Strengthened ideas .

There are many problems and communication among city planners which brings froth the question of how to better the communications line.

Many of the things were very informative to me. I had a basic knowledge of the topics, but now I know enough that Ican think and speak to other people about them.

Stimulated thinking in these areas discussed, made me more aware.

It created more of an interest for me about the city.

If we had all of the reports (we do have some) and could get the public to use them we would be a real catalyst.

Hope we can implement some of this. We can. Let's try.

(Question 3 - continued)

I thought taped interviews were interesting. I thought speaker's remarks were rather too general--not very specific.

Yes, probably more along the lines of such "pre-planning" as Mr. Tucker explained should have prefaced Ampitheatre.

Clarifying thinking is done by acquiring knowledge. This it has done to a limitied extent.

Was not clear on various governmental agencies and their duties.

Mainly informed a little deeper on subjects. I certainly do. Citizens should see what the other half are doing and thinking and planning.

Ways to cooperate with the Chamber and other organizations were pointed out that I had never thought of.

It is important that more of us should take advantage of the information that is available to the public about community projects while they are in the planning stage.

Help the public to become more aware of these agencies' functions. Glad to learn about these agencies and their importance.

In some ways.

In part. Am more aware of the library's potential.

Brought out an apparent overlaping of governmental agencies in city-county planning.

Not much. Still questions I would have liked to have Mr. Tucker answer.

By providing knowledge of how to possibly help in improving the community. Ways and means, etc.

We have to get involved.

Without the planners

Without the planners the city improvement would be even slower or none at all.

The Library can supply true answers about the city.

To help the public.

Future institutes.

4. Did you get any new ideas from this institute?

Interaction of community groups is very important to the future well-being of our community.

Speak Out -- for instead of against. Working with other organizations--here as a catalyst--to bring together those with differing opinions--make them talk things out.

(can't exactly list) I gained a strengthening of my idea that the schools need to work with other agencies, that all groups need to sit down and plan together. It was most apparent that the Department of Redevelopment has nothing to do with the Area Planning office--they each seem to function in a vacuum. Hence, I have a stronger conviction that VCPL needs to work as a catalyst. There are some movements toward cooperation but not enough.

1. Need to make the public aware of the real facts concerning, for example, the new amphitheatre. 2. Need to hear and learn more of the students' viewpoints on some of the needs and problems of T.H.--not just from the "kooks" but the really intelligent, civic-minded youths. 3. Need for more recreational areas downtown--drug store and grocery, that's open at night!

1. The vast possibilities that the library is able to offer.
2. Group meetings (preferably smaller so that the individual is not lost in the crowd) are great for venting ideas, which have been germinating. These ideas grow very rapidly into something quite constructive.

The possibility of the Library's participation in a constructive radio program to counteract the offensive "Speak Out" program--possibly as a follow-up to that program.

Ideas about Chamber of Commerce...Lack of communication between public and ISU...lack of communication between public and governmental agencies and ISU.

5 county district. This isn't really new thinking--but can't we do something about limiting borrowing privileges? This line down the middle of the road is frustrating--to say the least.

Yes, organization leaders need to sit down and do some communicating. It would be great if we could monitor organizations' meetings to keep alert to problems and for current information on what's going on in the community.

Enough to satisfy my personal thinking and to make me want to know more about some of the topics.

Ideas from R. Tucker on possibility of Chamber of Commerce giving library materials on many areas with which they work. Thought perhaps if we had more brochures from Uhlir and Mann for the

(Question 4 - continued)

library, we could serve as a catalyst.

There could have been more done-another day-more people from the various organizations to serve as a panel--lots and lots of things.

That T.H. is moving ahead. That there are things we can do as individuals and as a library to help the "today" and "tomorrow of T.H.

1. Ways library can get involved in community. 2. Ways library can act as catalyst in community.

Mr. Tucker said we have the minutes of the Chamber meetings--where are they? Wish we had more time to question Mr. Tucker on specific points.

Democracy is a very slow process--committees, etc. working in a democracy of necessity take a long time to bring about change--but in the end perhaps bring about the best changes of all.

That all is not "lost"--T.Haute can move. And it is such as this as can implement!

I feel that the library can become involved more deeply in concerns of community and its future by being informed of all areas of development. Library can be resource in many of these fields--O.E.O. etc.

Think we should have a Chamber of Commerce representative to report to staff association or a note to all. Also, each branch should have current subjects on hand

Public relations with every segment of the community in presenting a new idea--such as new Library Bldg.

Have a <u>crash publicity program</u> to help in planning and funding the construction of our new library building.

Working "hand-in-hand" with the "Chamber" and receiving copies of their minutes. "Sounds like a good "thing".

Possibility of developing an "answering service" to "Speak-Out".

A very interesting, informative and well planned Institute.

How, exactly, plans are formed and by whom. Perhaps ways of combating public apathy.

There needs to be more information spread among the citizens of community(information from all organizations).

Future Institutes.

CSO COUNTY LIBRARY

June 11, 1971

Mr. Kenneth Moulton
Treasurer-Vice Pres. for Business Affairs
Indiana State University
Terre Haute, Indiana

Dear Sir:

The information received from your interview of May 26, was very helpful to our Staff Institute Program. We were better able to see and understand I.S.U.'s role in planning for the future of Terre Haute in many important areas.

We sincerely appreciate your co-operation in this effort.

Sincerely yours,

Jessie Hord

Jessie Hord
Reference Department

JH/cw

222 N. 7TH STREET, TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA 47801 • PHONE 812-232-5041 • TELETYPE 810-356-2100

COUNTY
LIBRARY

STAFF BULLETIN

"All the news that fits....we print."

Vol. 20-21 No. 5-6 May-June, 1971

EVALUATIONS OF 13TH ANNUAL STAFF INSTITUTE SHOW POSITIVE RESULTS

Staff members registered a positive reaction to the June 4 VCPL staff institute on "The Future of the City as a Community" in evaluation sheets completed following the program.

All replied they felt the institute had provided facts that would help the library meet the informational needs of this community (13-MUCH and 26-SOME).

There was complete agreement on the fact that the institute had given staff a better idea of the governmental services that have responsibility for city planning, with 36 "yes" answers. Most also saw the library as a "catalyst" agency and found the institute had affected their thinking.

Comments such as "It made me more aware of the necessity for cooperative planning" and "it seems apparent that schools and city groups are not planning with each other" were frequent. Others expressed the idea that "hope we can implement some of this" and "the Library can now supply factual answers about the city."

The 1971 Staff Institute used taped interviews with Robert Mann, Director Area Planning for Vigo County, and Golby Uhlir, Exec. Dir. of the Terre Haute Dept. of Redevelopment, to present city planning information. Other cassette tapes were used in discussion sessions. These included interviews with Gerald Dooley, Exec. Dir., Economic Development District, C. Kenneth

continued on page 27, column 1

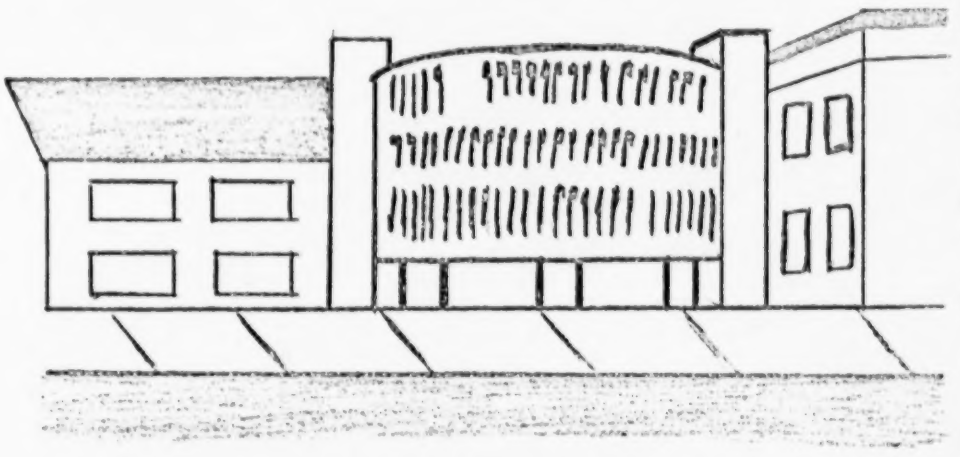
SUMMER: ITS HEAT

"All-conquering heat, oh, intermit thy wrath!
And on my throbbing temples potent thus
Beam not so fierce!"
...Thomson, THE SEASONS

"Why isn't this building air-conditioned?!" is an often-repeated remark currently being heard as patrons step from the nineties (in the shade) to even higher ninety degree temperatures in the Emeline Fairbanks building.

Staff members smile politely and reply by paraphrasing Shelley's "Ode to the West Wind" -- If Summer comes, can Fall be far behind?

Sometimes, however, no answer is needed, since the nearby noise of construction on the addition to the Indiana State University student union building going on next door drowns out all other sound.



Sketch by Susan Shepherd from TERRE HAUTE TRIBUNE-STAR, 4/18/71, artist's drawing of the "link" building between the ISU union building and the former Elks building.

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BIG "D" -ALA-

by Betty Martin

An impressive skyline thrusting into an immense blue sky, the sharp, clean lines of buildings accentuating the feeling of spaciousness--it was a good first impression of Dallas and one which was strengthened during my visit. One of the first cities in the country to employ a city planner, Dallas is now actively involving its citizenry in planning and the total effects of planned development are visible throughout the city. Dallas is also forthrightly interested in attracting visitors and conventions. The people are warm and friendly, housing and restaurant facilities are among the best, and the Memorial Auditorium adequate to the task of convening a large conference.

The Dollar Decisions Preconference brought together public and university library administrators searching for a better answer to the increasingly complex problem of obtaining their share of public monies. You will hear more about this from other reporters, but I personally found it a rewarding and stimulating experience.

The Conference itself got off to an early start with registration opening on Saturday--all events seemed to be moved up somewhat, no doubt in order to allow plenty of time for the now lengthy membership meetings. The opening session which featured Bill Moyers, former special assistant to LBJ and author of "Listening to America," was one of the better opening sessions I have attended. His topic was relevant to the Convention theme, Response to a Restive World, and while it had political overtones, raised enough controversial ideas to start people talking and thinking. We can all be proud of ALA President, Mrs. Lillian Bradshaw for her excellent job of presiding at the opening session and first membership meeting--I hope she fared as well during the more hectic meetings that followed.

Unfortunately, the ASD meeting on Monday was not what I had expected; not what the 350 people attending had expected; and not what the ASD planning committee had expected. The results were frustration and a waste of everyone's tightly scheduled time.

The exhibits were interesting and informative but perhaps because they were spread out over three floors, did not seem so overwhelming as they have in the past. It was obvious that the displays were not so elaborate--possibly reflecting the overall attempt by companies to economize.

I was happy to spend some time with Stillman Taylor and Martha Reynolds, familiar figures to many VCPL staffers. Also enjoyed a brief bus tour of the high points of Dallas, including a stop along the Dealey Plaza, site of the Kennedy assassination. Next year Chicago looms large in ALA planning with the regional, mid-winter, and annual conferences all scheduled for that city.

Published monthly by the Vigo County Library, Terre Haute, Ind.
Editor.....Frances Boyd
Library Director.....E.N. Howard

13TH STAFF INSTITUTE RESULTS

continued from page 25, col. 1

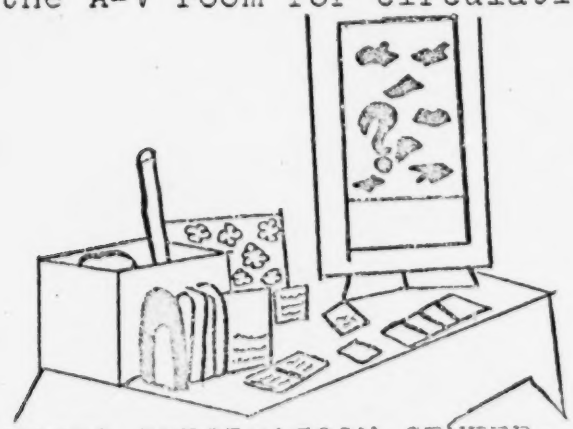
Cottom, Superintendent Vigo County Schools; J. Kenneth Moulton, Vice-president-treas., Indiana State University; and Mrs. Jean Conyers, Deputy Director, County E.O.A.

Staff members conducting interviews included Harmon Boyd, Marie Long, Betty Dodson, Jessie Hord, Genevieve Reisner. Betty Martin, Frances Boyd and Harmon Boyd formed the Institute planning committee.

The social committee which planned a morning coffee and noon luncheon at Hulman Center included Louise Barrick and Virginia Smith, co-chairmen, with Beverly Light, social coordinator, Charlotte Williams, Dorothy M. Thomas, Vula Malooley, Jane Covert, Carol Sutherland, Alice Feutz, Hazel Hamblen and Jessie Hord.

"The Chamber's Function in the Community" was the title of a speech given in the afternoon by Ralph Tucker, Executive Director, Terre Haute Area Chamber of Commerce. An open forum, conducted by library director, E.N. Howard, concluded the day's program.

The discussions, speeches and forums are all being transcribed by Jennie Adams and Carol Weaver and will be added to the locked files in the Local History room. Tapes from the institute will be cataloged and placed in the A-V room for circulating.



MICRO-INFORMATION CENTER: An Institute display table shows 18 forms of information on the "Future of the City."

NEW VCPL PUBLICATIONS

"Look Here for G-r-r-r-eat Books" is a new 12-page juvenile booklist compiled by Carol Sutherland. It contains a listing of classics and "classics in the making" with recommended age levels, plus 16mm films, records and filmstrips based on well-known children's stories. Carol explains that the brochure was published to meet the many requests that come to her for this kind of list. Also included is an explanation of the VCPL services to children.

"Vigo County Public Library Presents Theodore Dreiser, a Native Son" is a listing of all the works by and about Dreiser, including literary criticism and some non-book materials, which are available in the VCPL. This list was compiled in conjunction with Indiana State University's Dreiser Centennial. The lists will be made available at the Vigo County Historical Museum and on a special pegboard display in the EFML lobby.

INDIANA STATE PLANS AUG. PROGRAM TO CELEBRATE DREISER CENTENNIAL

August 17 and 18 are the dates set for a Dreiser Centennial program on the Indiana State University Campus.

Speakers will talk on such subjects as "Dreiser and His Age," "Dreiser's Position in the History of American Literature" and "The Dreiser Collection at the University of Pennsylvania."

Other portions of the two-day program will include the songs of Paul Dresser and two poems by Theodore Dreiser which have been set to music, to be sung by Miss Tedi Dreiser; to be followed by a presentation of a Dreiser play by the ISU theater department. A dinner in Hulman Center will be the final event of the celebration.

Complete programs and registration blanks are available in the Public Service Office, and on a special lobby display.

PERSONALS ABOUT PERSONNEL
By Susan Shepherd

Newest full-time staff members at VCPL are Paul Prior, Maintenance, Carol Weaver, Public Services, and Kaythern Liehr, North Branch. Margaret Arthur left North to come to Main in Extension Services. Karen Mortz has returned to North Branch to be assistant librarian.

Berneice Thomas vacationed in California with her son.

Virginia and Connor Smith vacationed in Panama City, Florida where they met Virginia's sister and brother-in-law.

Mickie Rays' mother-in-law and father-in-law were in town for a few days visit.

Marie Long's daughter, Loretta, and her three grand-daughters, are here visiting while awaiting transfer from New Jersey.

Phyllis and Hugh Hunt left for Europe June 14. In the fall they will be moving to Henderson, Ky. where Phyllis will be teaching Latin to high school students.

Back at work after a major operation in an Indianapolis hospital is Irene McDonough.

Back in the Springfield, Ill. hospital is Bill Tanner--room 506.

Mary Barnhart is out of the hospital and back at work on a very limited schedule.

Staff extends sympathy to Irene McDonough in the loss of her brother, Ellis E. Roberts of Springfield, Ohio.

June birthdays included Nina Stewart, June 4, Linda Fagg, June 26 and Berneice Thomas, June 29.

Graduates at Emmy included Jenny Adams from Indiana State University and Diana Sharp and Jim Creasey from Gerstmeyer High School.

Margaret Herbst, student assistant in Technical Services, was named scholarship chairman for her sorority, Alpha Beta Alpha. Margaret was initiated in February of this year.

A page for Technical Services, Diana Wilcox, was elected to Alpha Lambda Delta and the freshman girls honorary Dean's List for both semesters.

Pamela Milam was class Speaker for Honey Creek's Commencement. She is a page at South Branch.

Born to Darlene and Howard Mace on Saturday, June 26, was Angela Marie weighing 7 lb., 12 oz.

July birthdays include D. Ann Thomas, July 13, Charlotte Williams, July 20, Margaret Arthur, July 27 and Beverly Light, July 31.

SYSTEM SWEEPINGS

The VCPL has been asked to evaluate films for the Visual Literacy Program of Crowell-Collier-Macmillan Films, according to Ann Newman. In addition, the library has also been asked to be a film evaluator by Benchmark Films, New York.

***

Betsy Ross Merrill calls attention to this item from INDIANA NAMES, Vol. II, No. I, Spring, 1971: "For researchers in middlewestern Indiana the Emeline Fairbanks Memorial Library in Terre Haute holds a surprisingly large collection of maps, including a fairly rare 1825 Buchon Atlas of the Two Americas. Here the researcher would do well to avail himself of the services of Miss Elizabeth Ross, Indiana History Room librarian, who can save him many hours of research work."

***

Vula Malooley calls attention to the College Catalogs which have now been shelved in RED princeton files on the balcony. Also, the packets which have proved so popular are being moved into sturdy expansion file holders and when the locked file cabinet arrives they will be moved to a spot near the microfilm center.

***

Genevieve Reisner has sent a set of slides, with script, to Technical Services for cataloging and processing, which are titled, "Conservation is Everybody's Business." The set of 52 slides and script were made possible by the cooperation of the Vigo County Soil Conservation Service which took the pictures around Vigo County.

VCPL DRUG BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND STAFF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS ARE POPULAR

Requests Pour In For Many Copies

Linda Fagg reports that 105 requests for information on the VCPL Staff Development Luncheon Seminars have come from 30 states plus Canada and Puerto Rico. The largest number of requests (14) have come from the state of New York. Public libraries and Library Science departments have been the kinds of libraries requesting this information.

Drug Bibliography requests total 218, from 40 states plus Canada, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and England. Largest number of requests (33) have come--again--from the state of New York.

Linda says the majority of requests have come from public libraries, followed by public schools, then college and university libraries, and lastly from individuals.

Institutions making requests number 20 and include Departments of the Army, Navy, Air Force, numerous Veterans' Administration Hospitals, Library of Congress, Mount Sinai Hospital in New York, and many others.

Recollections of the ALA Pre-Conference in Dallas on DOLLAR DECISIONS by Frances Boyd.....

The ALA pre-conference on Planning, Programming, Budgeting Systems, called "Dollar Decisions," got off to a good start when Dr. Selma Mushkin, Director, State and Local Finances Project, Georgetown Univ., gave the keynote speech.

She told the 160 registered participants that PPBS was "not just a case of figures or simple arithmetic...that we should put the money where it will do the most good." Dr. Mushkin suggested that one of these areas might be "library service that can contribute to the betterment of personal skills."

F. William Summers from Rutgers Univ. explained the principal kinds of budgets; i.e., line item, lump sum, and performance, and he compared and contrasted the PPBS method with these. He pointed out that PPBS is a system that explains and appraises, providing a method of making choices--"of selecting from a variety of choices the one which will provide the most effective growth." The PPB system does need, he added, to be used as a method accompanying the line item budget, rather than by itself. He also pointed out that PPBS requires an increased capability in staff, which usually creates a need for staff development programs.

Robert Rohlf, Director, Hennepin County Library, Minneapolis, Minn., followed Summers with an opaque projector presentation on the "Frustrations of PPBS," showing the forms used by his library as it implemented the concepts of the PPB system. As was noted by one member of the audience, "they still seemed to be using the line item budget--it was hard to tell the difference!"

Problem-solving groups concerned themselves with assigned hypothetical cases during the rest of the conference. Betty Martin and I served as group leaders and resource persons for two groups of participants planning budgets for a public library Neighborhood Center project. These groups then reported their plans to a "Board" in a simulated life experience. The last was done so well there should have been awards for best performances. The conference was a success, I felt, and quite a "different" and enjoyable kind of experience for this Hoosier visitor to Texas.

Sponsored by the Library Administration Division of the American Library Association, the Conference Planning Committee included the VCPL Director. Mr. Howard served as general moderator and "emcee" during the two day meeting.

STAFF ASSOCIATION INSTALLS OFFICERS
NEW COMMITTEES NAMED FOR 1971-1972

New officers for Staff Association are: Virginia Smith, president; Marie Long, vice-president and program chairman; secretary, Carol Sutherland; treasurer, Dorothy M. Thomas; and member-at-large, Irene McDonough.

Committees appointed for the new year include: Program Planning- Marie Long, chairman, Mary Barnhart, Alice Reutz, Julia Thiede, and Suzanne Van Reed. Budget and Finance members are--Dorothy M. Thomas, chairman; Jane Covert, Elenora Miller, and Charlotte Williams. The Welfare committee has Margaret Arthur as chairman, with Phyllis Hunt, Margaret Rohan and Nina Stewart. Reporter will continue to be Susan Shepherd, and Parliamentarian, Frances Boyd. Betsy Ross Merrill will serve as Historian and Beverly Light as Social Coordinator.

Staff Interest committee will have Ann Newman as chairman, with Jessie Hord, Karen Mortz and Ruth Murray. Salary members are Genevieve Reisner, chairman, Harmon Boyd, Hazel Hamblen, and Berneice Thomas. Staff Room committee is Gerry Flint, chairman, Jenny Adams, Betty Dodson, and Linda Fagg. D. M. Thomas will continue Book Order for Campbell's and Julia Thiede for Baker and Taylor.

Dues for the new year are now due and payable to the treasurer, Dorothy M. Thomas.

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